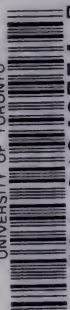


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HOLLAND & BELGIUM
OF
PROFESSOR VAN KAMPEN,
OF AMSTERDAM.

ILLUSTRATED

IN A SERIES OF VIEWS TAKEN ON THE SPOT,

& EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

BY

W. H. BARTLETT, ESQ.



SPANISH HOUSES AT GHEENT.

SPANISH HOUSES AT GHEENT.

MAISONS ESPAGNOLES A GAND.

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THE
HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
OF
HOLLAND AND BELGIUM,

BY PROFESSOR N. G. VAN KAMPEN,
OF AMSTERDAM.

TRANSLATED BY
WILLIAM GRAY FEARNSIDE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

FROM DRAWINGS, BY
W. H. BARTLETT.

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P R E F A C E.

THE history of the two interesting countries of Holland and Belgium, known formerly as *Gallia Belgica*, has occupied from the earliest data, a prominent station in the annals of Europe. At the remotest periods the bravery and enterprise which characterised the *Battæ*, or Batavians, excited the respect and esteem of the Romans, who exempted them from tribute, with permission to retain their own form of government. In later years the courage of the nation has been signally displayed in liberating itself from the yoke of Austria, and tyranny of Spain, and constituting a great portion of the country an independent state. The political influences, however, of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, of Brabant, and Flanders, continued long disunited, and were rendered the pregnant sources of constant feuds and dissensions under the dominion of France, Burgundy, and Austria, which the pen of the immortal Scott has so vividly delineated in his admirable work of "Quentin Durward." The gallant and patriotic conduct of the Prince of Orange eventually liberated Holland from the oppression of Philip of Spain; the possession of Brabant and Flanders being divided between the Dutch, the French, and Austrians, until the whole of the Provinces were annexed to France by Napoleon, under the regal government of his brother Louis. On the deliverance of the continent from the sway of Napoleon, by the arms of the allied powers, the sovereignty of the

Netherlands was re-assumed by the house of Orange, until the revolution, occurring in 1830, caused the establishment of Belgium as a separate kingdom from that of Holland.

These countries, which so nearly approximate England, and whose language claims a close affinity to our own, are distinguished for their progress in civilization, and the important discoveries they have contributed to the store of human art and knowledge, in the inestimable inventions of printing and oil-painting.

Holland and Belgium produce few of the grand or sublime characteristics of nature, except when we trace the meanderings of the Meuse ; but though the banks of the other numerous rivers which irrigate this fruitful land, seldom excite the admiration, with the wild romantic scenery of that mighty stream, the Rhine, which forms a boundary to one of the kingdoms, still is the lover of the picturesque charmed with the diversified character of the landscapes, which so enchantingly illustrate the rich luxuriance and fertility of pastoral and domestic scenery : pleasing prospects associated with the happiest feelings of peace and serenity, burst in rapid succession on the sight ; meadows of verdant beauty appear intersected with the smooth and silvery flow of the placid river, or glassy surface of the canal, the stillness of whose waters is relieved with the gliding boat or crowded trekschuite, and on the banks are seen grazing numerous herds of the finest cattle. The uniformity being often agreeably relieved by gentle undulations or wooded hills, while the eye rests with delight on the clean and cheerful villages embowered amidst green refreshing foliage ; at the same time that the towns afford many beautiful and elaborate specimens of ancient architecture ; the sacred edifices abounding in inimitable specimens of paintings from the pencils of those native masters whose works are celebrated throughout Europe.

INTRODUCTION.

THE provinces, at different periods of their history, have been united under the same sceptre, as in the days of Charles V. and during the present century; but, generally speaking, they have existed under separate governments, which now form the two distinct kingdoms of HOLLAND and BELGIUM, formerly designated the *Pays-Bas*, owing to great part of the land being lower than that of the neighbouring countries. The character, however, of the provinces, which from the indication of this latter name, might be imagined to present a plain, uniform aspect, are, in parts, diversified with hills, and gentle undulations. BELGIUM has two chains of mountains, or rather high hills; the southern branch passing through Luxembourg, and the district of Liège, forms a continuation of the Vosges mountains, and the other line, through Namur and Hainault, belongs to the ancient forest of Ardennes, mentioned as early as the time of Cæsar, and so celebrated in the legends of the middle ages. This range of numerous hills, in running through South Brabant, appears frequently grouped in picturesque amphitheatres, or under other varied and pleasing forms; their elevation diminishing almost imperceptibly, until they become softened down, with the surrounding scenery, being eventually

lost in the rich and beautiful plains of Bruxelles and Lousain. The northern extremity of the eastern branch, composes the famous mountain of St. Peter, with its natural subterranean caverns and passages, and some interesting vestiges of the primitive world, as described and delineated by *Camper*, and *Faujas de St. Fond*. Further to the north and westward, the country expands into an extensive plain, whose boundaries are laved by the waters of the Rhine, Meuse, and Escaut, the former of which rivers flows from Switzerland, and the two latter from France; the three streams on entering the northern part of the *Neerlande* or *Netherlands*, a name usually applied to Holland, pursue an easterly course, dividing themselves afterwards, into various branches, as the *Waal*, *Rhine*, *Yssel*, and *Lek*, nearly all of which reunite between the point or cape of Holland, and *Breskens* in Zealand, forming four wide and majestic *embouchures*, amidst whose mingled waters, eventually merged in the German Ocean, are situated the isles of *Zealand* and *South Holland*. The mountains of *Clèves*, *Hoender*, and *Elteyburg*, may be denominated the passes, or rather the *Gates* of Holland to the eastward, where the Rhine forces its impetuous flood into the territory. On the north, in the district of *Veluwe*, and eastern division of the province of *Utrecht*, hills of sand are still observed, which, as they approach the confines of the province of Holland, decline in altitude, until the land becomes even lower than the level of the sea, thus rendering the situation of the inhabitants extremely precarious, and demand-

ing their constant watchfulness and attention, successfully to contend against the waters of the rivers, and the waves of the sea. But nature, ever provident, seems to have made it her care to construct for the defence of the *Pays-Bas*, a line of ramparts against the invasion of this mighty element. The *Downs*, or hills of sand, would guarantee the natives against the most violent storms agitating the sea, if the *débouchement* of the rivers, intersecting the downs, did not frequently expose the country to ruinous inundations. The width of these downs varies from a quarter, to two leagues, commencing from the mouth of the river *Munche*, near *Dunkerque*, a city now included in the circle of France, the name of which originates from *les Dunes* or the Downs, and extending to the isle of *Ameland*, in the *Zuyderzee*, comprising a distance of thirty-six geographical miles in an uninterrupted line, except at the *embouchures* of the rivers *Escaut* and *Meuse*, and by the *Zuyderzee*.

The *Zuyderzee*, until within the last six centuries, only covered the southern portion of the land it does now; the marshes in the neighbourhood, then existing, being named by the Romans *Flevo*; and the islands of *Texel*, *Vlieland*, *Schelling*, and *Ameland*, with the northern portion of the *Zuyderzee*, as far as the strait between *Enkhuysen* and *Stavoren* were united to the continent. Tempests, however, and repeated inundations, have operated in creating a junction of the North Sea with the *Zuyderzee*, thus severing *Holland* from *Friesland*; and by destroying the downs, abandoned the latter province, to the fury of the

waves. It has consequently required all the efforts of human patience and industry to replace the natural ramparts, with an artificial barrier of dykes, surrounding great part of the Zuyderzee, which arduous undertaking was effectually accomplished in the sixteenth century. The soil, to the east of the Zuyderzee, particularly the land of Friesland, and that lying to the southward of the German Ocean, stretching to the environs of Groningen, is very fertile, more particularly as it approximates the sea, but gradually diminishes in productiveness as it becomes more distant, until only heaths, marshes, and peat-moors, are met with.

It is remarkable that *Belgium* has not a single lake, though so many are found in the provinces of Holland, and were in former times still more numerous. All the northern portion of Holland, has been originally intersected by a series of lakes, now metamorphosed into luxuriant pasturages; in the southern part, the *Lake of Haarlem*, consisted, in earlier ages, of five of less extent, but exhibits, at present, a large expanded sheet of water, constantly menacing the destruction of its banks, and which the persevering industry of the Dutch, assisted by their skill and knowledge in hydraulics, have failed in draining. In South Holland, procuring peat for firing, is done at the expense of part of the land, as it becomes converted into large peat-pits, overflowed with water; in Friesland, however, where there are also several small lakes, the ground is in parts covered with upper layers of peat, which, on

being dug out, the soil beneath is found excessively fertile. In Belgium, the want of peat is compensated by an inexhaustible quantity of pit-coal, in the eastern and southern parts of the country.

In the earliest annals of the nation, the Rhine formed the boundary between *Gallia Belgica*, situated on the south side of the river, and Germany, which occupied the northern banks. The *Belgæ*, or Belgians, who inhabited this portion of Gaul, and are alluded to by Cæsar, in his commentaries, when briefly describing the different people dwelling in Gallia, as “*horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ*,” were originally of *German* extraction, and did not derive their origin from the *Celts*. On the island, between the branches of the Rhine, lived the *Batavi*, or Batavians, a colony which had migrated from Hesse. The *Caninefates*, or Cannanefates, a people equal in bravery to the Batavi, but less numerous, as mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Velleius*, &c. had their abode amidst the *downs*; and north of the Rhine, lived the *Frisii* or Frisians, together with the *Tubantes*, *Sicambri*, and other colonies of Germany, who, notwithstanding an heroic defence of their liberty, were all, like the Belgians, forced to pass beneath the yoke of Cæsar, and become subservient to the Roman empire. The Batavians were compelled to furnish a contingent number of men, to recruit the Roman Eagles; and the Frisians, or *Frieslanders*, to contribute a certain number of bulls’ hides; but when the Romans deviated from the character of protectors and allies, which they had at first

assumed, and throwing off the mask of friendship, acted with tyranny and oppression, the Frisians, Batavians, and Caninefates, resorted to force of arms, and made the emperors, Tiberius and Vespasian, feel the powerful effects which could be wrought by the patriotic courage and love of freedom, in these noble Germanic tribes. The *Frisians* never after served in the Roman armies, and the Batavians were only seen in the ranks of the legions, in the quality of allies, exempt from military contributions. Like the Belgians, however, they adopted gradually the manners and habits of the Romans, and becoming thus eventually degenerated, found themselves too feeble to withstand the attacks of their fierce brethren of the forests beyond the Rhine, who were in confederation with the Franks. The Batavians were driven from their island, and from that epoch may be dated the foundation of that mighty monarchy of the Franks, which, not content with comprehending Belgium and France, finally obtained possession of Italy, and a great part of Germany. When the armies of the Franks had forced their way southwards, the Saxons established themselves on the other side of the country; and the remembrance of the sojourn of this new colony, is preserved, not only in the ancient chronicles, but likewise in the name of a village near Leyden, called *Sassenheim*, and it appears more than probable, that a great number of the Saxons, under the command of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, passed through these provinces, on their march to Britain, and this probability is borne out

by the close affinity that the ancient idiom of Friesland bears to the Anglo-Saxon language.

By degrees, the people of Friesland took possession of all the country, as far as the river Escaut ; but, after a protracted and sanguinary warfare, they were forced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Franks, and to embrace the Christian religion. During the reign of Charlemagne, they made a great show of warlike preparation, with the intention of reconquering their liberties, and the rights of their ancient idolatry, the worship of *Wodan* ; but the premeditated revolt was soon suppressed, at the same time that the Saxons were subjugated. After this era, though they remained faithfully attached to Christianity, yet they preserved their original characteristic trait, the love of independence ; and even at the period when the people of Flanders, Hainault, Namur, Guelderland, Holland, and Zeeland, had become countries continually united under the same head, and all in terms tributary, either to the Duke of Lorraine, the eastern part of the kingdom of France, or to Germany ; and during the period the two mitred princes, the Bishops of Utrecht and Liège, were in possession of the eastern provinces, the nucleus, as it were, of the Friesland nation established in the province of that name, still obstinately persevered in refusing to subject itself to the laws of feudalism.

All the other provinces, during the sixteenth century, were included in the German empire, with the

exception of that part of Flanders, east of the river Escaut, which appertained to France. The Duke of *Lorraine*, (the country now denominated *Brabant*,) exercised for the emperor, the prerogatives of sovereignty. The provinces of the *Netherlands*, taking advantage of their remote distance from the seat of the imperial government, delayed not in assuming a certain degree of independence, as regarded the duke, without at all impugning the rights of the emperor. In the mean time the feudal restrictions pressed heavily upon the inhabitants of the *Pays-Bas*, as they did in fact over all Europe; the imperious law of necessity, however, at length convinced the people of the northern provinces of the extent of their power; as from constant, though successful struggling against the fury and impetuosity of the waves, the peasant had become apprised that he was not born to exist for ever a *serf*. The citizens were the first to free themselves from vassalage, and the thirteenth century proved particularly favourable in promoting their emancipation, through the instrumentality of the three Dukes of Brabant, named Henry, the Counts Ferrant and Ieanne of Flanders; the Counts of Holland, particularly of William II., who at the instigation of Pope Innocent IV., was crowned king of the Romans; and also of his son *Florent* V., the benefactor and idol of the people, and the protector of the arts and sciences, who delivered the citizens, not merely from their feudal servitude, but conceded to them privileges, which enabled this class of the com-

munity soon to eclipse even the nobility, not only in the three provinces, which will be more particularly alluded to, but likewise in that of Utrecht.

We will not detail the numerous civil feuds and provincial warfares, which disturbed the internal organization of the *Pays-Bas* in the course of the middle ages, but commence from the fifteenth century, when a dynasty, originating from France, and which had ruled in Flanders during the fourteenth century, we mean that of the *house of Burgundy*, ultimately succeeded in uniting the *Pays-Bas* into one body, as a nation. Philip, surnamed the *Good*, inherited Brabant and Limburg, purchased Namur, and seized by force Holland, Zealand, and Hainault, from his courageous, but unfortunate cousin, Jacqueline of Bavaria, and placed his natural son in the episcopal see of Utrecht; Friesland and Guelderland alone resisting his power. But these latter provinces found it afterwards necessary to acknowledge the sovereignty of his son, *Charles the Bold*, on whose death, without male issue, the beautiful *kingdom* of Burgundy, for such a term is applicable to a state, comprising one of the most populous countries of Europe, the most prosperous in commerce and agriculture, and extending from the *Texel* to the *Jurat* mountains; we repeat, then, this beautiful kingdom ran the hazard of falling under the dominion of France, had not the noble *Maximilian* of Austria espoused *Marie*, the daughter of Charles, and preserved the independence of the country. After various provoked wars, he freed it from the different petty factions with which

it had been convulsed for a century and a half ; and his grandson, the Emperor Charles V., the most powerful prince of the age, delivered Flanders from the dependence of France, and after a long war against Guelderland, which was in a state of revolt, ultimately succeeded in uniting the whole of the Pays-Bas under his sceptre ; bequeathing to his son, *Philip II.*, King of Spain, the most flourishing country of Europe, in commerce, navigation, agriculture, manufactures, fisheries, in fact, in all the sources conducive to national prosperity.

Happy would it have been, had this prince, born and educated in Spain, known how to govern the Pays-Bas as ably as his father had done ! But his mind, naturally gloomy and suspicious, filled this fine country with dread and alarm ; whilst the blood of the protestants, which he caused to flow in torrents, inspired it with still greater apprehension of witnessing the introduction of the Spanish inquisition, as the fit corollary of a reign commenced under such sanguinary auspices. From his continual residence in Spain, the king became alienated from the hearts of his subjects, who were dissatisfied also at the preference he evinced for foreigners, besides the insufferable expenses attendant on the support of the Spanish troops, who, after the peace with France, were quartered for two years in the provinces ; and more particularly at the violent persecutions practised by a number of new bishops sent into the country, as so many fresh instruments of cruelty, from an inflexible master, whose exterior, even, was alone

formed rather to inspire aversion than love. At this juncture, three noble patriots, devoted to the cause of freedom, *Prince William of Orange*, descended from the Counts of *Nassau*, the ancestors of whom had rendered many signal services to the sovereigns of Austria; *Count Egmond*, sprung from an ancient Dutch family; and *Count Hoorne*, of the illustrious house of *Montmorenci*, all members of the council of state, united in supplicating the king to grant to his subjects in the Netherlands, some degree of liberty of conscience. The attempt, however, proving ineffectual, led to the coalition of four hundred nobles, inferior in rank and wealth to the three counts, who presented an address to the *Gouvernante Marguerite*, sister of Philip, praying the government to adopt a system of tolerance; dilatoriness being shown in giving a reply, the people at length resolved to take justice into their own hands; the reformists preached openly in the conventicles, in several parts of Flanders and Holland; and when it was attempted to prevent them, they protected their assemblies by force of arms. These excesses remaining unpunished, liberty soon degenerated into license; the populace forcibly entered the churches, mutilating the statues and images, and committing various outrages. This deplorable state of affairs led to a reconciliation between the *Gouvernante Marguerite*, and the catholic patriots, with whom even the Count Egmond co-operated. Marguerite, strengthened by these powerful auxiliaries, suppressed entirely the confederacy of the nobles; and

the principal number, together with one hundred thousand citizens, were compelled to seek safety in flight. The inexorable Philip, instead of sending an officer of mediatory disposition, at this period, into the Pays-Bas, placed in command the Duke of Alva, a man of cruel and sanguinary character, who not only carried persecution, for the sake of religion, to the extremest verge of barbarity, but almost annihilated every political and civil immunity of the provinces. This tiger in human form, caused eighteen thousand victims to perish on the scaffold, in less than six years, amongst whom were numbered, the counts Egmond and Hoorne. The powers of the Spanish inquisition were brought also into being, declaring all the inhabitants of the Pays-Bas heretics or abettors of heresy, and deserving capital punishment. Against such horrible tyranny, only paralleled in modern history, during the *reign of terror* in France, revolt became no longer a crime, but a duty. *William of Orange*, who had taken refuge in Germany, unfurled the standard of liberty, and though his arms were not victorious by land, yet when the patriots who had followed his example, were armed, and had assembled a fleet of small vessels, they made themselves masters of the city of *Brielle*, in South Holland, on the 1st of April, 1572. At this signal, Holland rose, nearly *en masse*, as if only one mind actuated the whole country, seconded by part of the population of Zealand; and these two small provinces, with the exception of the principal city, *Amsterdam*, which still held out for the Spaniards, made head

during four years against a most powerful monarch, supported by the wealth of the new world, by the best soldiers at that time in Europe, and the forces of five other neighbouring provinces. *Haarlem*, a city badly fortified, defended even by women, sustained an obstinate siege of seven months. *Leyden*, where six thousand inhabitants fell a sacrifice to famine and pestilence, owed its safety to an artificial inundation of South Holland ; which facilitated the approach to the city for the smaller craft of vessels from Zealand, by passing over the meadows, that had become converted into a vast lake ; and on the 3rd of October, 1574, the city was relieved. The sudden death of the Governor, *Requesens*, successor of the Duke of Alva, was the means of securing the safety of the insurgents ; as the pay of the Spanish soldiers, getting into arrear, during the absence of a governor, they became rebellious, pillaged *Maestricht*, ravaged *Antwerp* with fire and sword, yielding up the inhabitants to plunder, murder, and violation. The committal of these atrocities, inflamed every breast with the desire of retributive vengeance, and in November, 1576, the different provinces entered into a league at *Ghent*, known under the appellation of “ *the pacification of Ghent*”, which had for its object the forcible expulsion of the Spaniards from the territory. This bold design was successfully accomplished ; but the religious dissensions between the Catholics and Protestants, the jealousy of the Belgian nobility, and more especially that of the Duke of *Aerschot*, towards the Prince of Orange, added to the national difference

of character between the *Walloons* and *Hollanders*, in conjunction with the artifices of the Spanish governor, the Duke of Parma, hastened the rupture of the federation, and compelled the Prince of Orange to conclude a more intimate treaty of union with the northern provinces, which took place in January, 1579 ; and ultimately constituted the fundamental compact of the republic, though, at that time, no idea was entertained of a republican form of government. It is true, that in 1581, a declaration was made, intimating the forfeiture of the King of Spain, to the right of governing the Pays-Bas, on the sensible plea, that *the people were not created for the king, but the king for the people*, and in consequence, Francis of Anjou, brother of the King of France, was forthwith inaugurated sovereign of the country. A perfidious attack, however, made by that prince upon Antwerp, with the view of increasing his power, caused him to lose the esteem of the people of the Netherlands, and he returned again to France. During the interregnum which succeeded, the country was reduced almost to a state of anarchy, and the Duke of Parma, availing himself of the opportunity, having entered into a reconciliation with the *Walloons*, took entire possession of Flanders; and, after the death of Prince William of Orange, who was assassinated in 1584, Brabant submitted to the Duke's authority, and likewise Antwerp, which had become the most important commercial city of the country; it was then also, that all the rich Protestants among the *Walloons* and Flemish, migrated to Holland, and

were instrumental in carrying commerce and industry to the highest degree of prosperity. While these events were transpiring, the sovereignty was in vain offered to France and England, no one daring to undertake the guidance of the rising state, when even the trifling succour of six thousand men sent from England, were rendered incapable of affording any effectual assistance to the country, owing to the ambition and incapacity of the commander, the *Earl of Leicester*.

JOHAN VAN OLDENBARNEVELDT, one of the first magistrates of the confederation, raised the young *Maurice*, son of William I., to the dignity of *Stadtholder* and Generalissimo, and determined on constituting the state an *independent republic*, under the protection of the valour and tactics of the prince, aided by his own political experience. He soon stifled the party-spirit fermented by Leicester; and after the victories Prince Maurice had won in seventeen campaigns, consolidated the infant republic, which had already acquired by conquest an immense extent of territory and numerous allies in the *East Indies*, which, in 1602, led to the formation of an *East India Company*. In 1609, Spain, after a truce of twelve years, was constrained to acknowledge the independency of the republic.

Belgium in the mean time, had, in 1598, been ceded, under pretence of a dowry, by Philip II., to his daughter Isabella, who had married the Archduke Albert of Austria. In the course of the twenty-three years beneath their rule, especially during the twelve

years' truce, the country partially rallied from the depth of misery and calamity into which it had been plunged, during the wars and tyrannies of the Spaniards. The arts flourished under the brilliant auspices of a Rubens, Vandyck, and Teniers; and the provinces of the republic were equally fortunate under the inspiring influence of a Rembrandt, Dow, and Steen, and of many other noted masters. On the termination, however, of the reign of Philip, and demise of the Archduke, Isabella lost *Bois le Duc*, *Maestricht*, and other places, which were taken by *Frederick Henry*, brother and successor of Maurice; and on the death of Frederick, in 1633, Belgium relapsed to the crown of Spain. In 1635, an independent alliance, formed with France, had nearly the effect of partitioning Belgium, between that power and the republic; but the Dutch, perceiving, before it was too late, the political error they were about to commit, in making such a concession to a country so closely bordering their own, as France, concluded a peace with their ancient masters, in 1648, by which their entire political independence was ratified, securing also to them part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders, and finally the advantage of shutting up the river Escaut. Through these circumstances *Amsterdam* was enabled to seize the sceptre of the commercial world, and *Holland* became exalted to the very acme of its grandeur. During later years, the republic conquered from Portugal part of the Brazils, established the colony of the *New Netherlands*, now called *New York and New Jersey*; the original capital, *New*

Amsterdam, serving as the foundation of the present city of New York; took possession of Malacca, in the East Indies, transformed the Isle of *Formosa*, situated opposite the province of Fokien in China, into a flourishing colony, and discovered *New Holland*; while *Abel Tasman*, the *Captain Cook* of the Netherlands, enriched the chart of the known world, with the land of *Van Diemen*, *New Zealand*, and the *Friendly Islands*. On the other hand, in the mother-country, at the time of the peace of Munster, poetry, painting, engraving, and also classic literature vied with each other in excellence; and about eleven years after this period, when Spain concluded a peace with France, under the title of "the treaty of the Pyrenees," Belgium lost the province of *d'Artois*.

As religion, after the truce of 1609, had been the pretext for the dissensions between the States of Holland and the Stadtholder, disputes which had cost the life of the virtuous *Oldenbarneveltdt*, the Stadtholder, deemed, that his interests now commanded him to remain prepared for war. He imprisoned some of the members of the States of Holland, and wished to attempt the taking Amsterdam by a *coup de main*. This project, however, was defeated by the death of the Stadtholder, which occurred shortly afterwards, and the republic determined to govern the country without electing a similar dignitary. But it was not long before there appeared at the helm of the government, a man, under the unassuming title of *Great Pensioner*, who had never ceased to occupy a dis-

tinguished station in the opinion of the States through all the eventful changes,—this important personage, was *Johan van Witt*.

By the line of policy he pursued, *Cromwell* was induced to terminate a war, disadvantageous to the country, and for the maintenance of which Holland would have paid dearly; he made France respect his maritime rights; his armed intervention dictated the peace between *Sweden* and *Holland*; he arrested in Belgium the triumphant march of Louis XIV, who had already seized Lille, Tournay, and many other cities, and finally secured to Spain the rest of the country. Under his administration *Ceylon* and *Malabar* were taken in compensation for Brazil, which the Portuguese had made themselves masters of. In 1665, in the course of a war waged with Charles II., of England, the Dutch effaced the traces of their previous losses at sea by a naval engagement, lasting for four days, during which they were constantly victorious; they likewise further revenged themselves by making an expedition to the mouth of the Thames and Medway, as far as Chatham and Rochester, where through the unpardonable negligence of Charles, and the naval skill and intrepidity of the famous *De Ruyter*, several of the British ships of war were burnt.*

* We refer our readers, who wish to be made acquainted with the details of that glorious period of the Dutch naval history to a French translation, by *F. Douchez*, from the work of *Engelberts-Gerrits*, entitled, "*Fastes de la Marine hollandaise*," published recently at Amsterdam.

But at the time that this great statesman had by these means exalted Holland to the rank of the first maritime power in Europe, having also effected the triple alliance with Sweden and England, in 1600; he neglected to pay sufficient attention to his land forces, and Louis, who had never pardoned the insult offered by a petty republic to the arms of his colossal kingdom, entered into a treaty with the contemptible Charles, in 1672, with the understanding, that a simultaneous attack was to be made by land and sea on the United Provinces. The republic, therefore, at this juncture, was on the verge of a precipice, threatening its destruction, and Van Witt, as well as his brother, whom the people considered equally traitors to the country, were inhumanly assassinated. The youthful hero, however, William III., the last descendant of the valiant and noble race of Orange, checked the progress of the conquering Louis in the midst of his success. Spain appreciated its true interest in expediting to the republic succours from Belgium, in which *Austria* and *Brandenburg* coalesced. The people of England, after four great and sanguinary encounters at sea, forced their king to arrange pacific measures with the republic; and four years afterwards, the peace concluded with France at Nymegen, did not cost Holland the loss even of one of her smallest villages, while Belgium was compelled to give up *Valenciennes*, *Cambrai*, *St. Omer*, *Ypres*, and many other cities.

In 1684, France forced Spain by the most unjust

aggression to resign *Luxembourg*, notwithstanding the efforts of William III., who had attempted to rouse to arms all Europe to oppose the invader. Three years after this, William, who had married the eldest daughter of the King of England, was invited by the wishes of the British nation to come over and combat the dangerous projects of his father-in-law, James II., who was allied in consanguinity, as well as religion, with the despot of France; he sailed to the English shores with a Dutch fleet, and nearly without a blow being struck was proclaimed the liberator of England, and soon afterwards saluted with the title of *king*. An intimate alliance was consequently cemented between Great Britain and Holland, and the confederate powers had to sustain two wars provoked by France; but on the peace which followed, France was compelled to cede part of Belgium, and also the fortress of Luxembourg. Under the command of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, the pride of France was humbled, and its monarch had cause to tremble for the fate of his capital. The alliance of the Dutch and English reposed on such a sound, political basis, that neither the death of William III., nor the measures the states again adopted of attempting to govern themselves without a Stadtholder, were enabled in the least degree to weaken it. At the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, Belgium, which Holland had wrested from France with an armament of one hundred and thirty thousand men, was delivered up to Austria; but in order to form a barrier, for the safety of the republic, the

States were authorised to garrison the principal fortresses on the frontier, at the expense of Austria. At the conclusion of this treaty, the republic finding its finances nearly exhausted, relinquished, on the principle of economy, any further schemes of warfare, and the continuance of the peace was only interrupted by the war of succession, from 1744, to 1748, until the French, having reconquered Belgium, again appeared on the frontiers; Holland, of course, was forced to reassume a warlike attitude, and *William Friso*, Stadtholder of Friesland and Groningen, descended from a lateral branch of the house of Nassau, and who had inherited the titles and property of William III., was elected to the dignity of Stadtholder, subject in reversion to his male or female issue. This prince, who lived in the affections of his people, died deeply regretted, in 1758. William V., his imbecile son, even after he had attained his majority, lent too willing an ear to the counsels of the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, who had brought him up; and before, as well as after the war with England, in 1781, the French minister possessed the ability of exciting the nation to so great a degree of animosity towards Great Britain, that the question was absolutely mooted of depriving the Stadtholder of his dignity, under pretext of his being privily the friend of England. Furious civil dissensions afterwards arose, and the two parties, who had resorted to arms, were in sight of each other, when further hostilities were prevented by the intervention of Prussia, in 1787; the French party, calling themselves patriotic,

were suppressed ; but the spirit of opposition again revived in the country, under the protection of the armies of France, after the French Revolution of 1789.

Belgium, subsequent to the year 1748, when it was annexed to Austria, experienced its *golden age* of existence, under the government of Maria Theresa, the benefits the nation received, surpassing even those granted by Albert and Isabella. Joseph II., the son of Maria Theresa, was anxious to dispel those mists and prejudices of the middle age, which had been retained by the people under the Spanish thralldom, aided, for two centuries, by the lethargy and indolence of the human spirit ; but his meritorious efforts were thwarted by the dogged and obstinate resistance of the clergy ; and when he had recourse to force, and abolished the Belgian constitution, the people rose *en masse*, expelled the Austrians, and proclaimed a republic, which experienced an ephemeral existence of only *one* year, being, in 1790, overturned by Austria. In 1794, and 1795, the two countries were overpowered by France. Belgium was incorporated with the French republic, and Holland merely obtained permission to preserve a *shadow* of its former independence ; the form of the constitution being completely altered by destroying the dignity of the Stadtholder, and by the dissemination of those novel ideas, entertained by the French at that period, together with the charge of maintaining twenty-five thousand soldiers of the republic. This humiliating peace cost Holland also a ransom of one

hundred million Guilders, besides the loss of the left bank of the Escaut, *Maestricht*, and *Venlo*. The *Batavian Republic*, the name with which the French had now baptized *Holland*, became, as it were, a faithful *satellite*, following the different *phases* of the ruling *planet*, and when France, in 1804, abandoned the *republican toga*, in order to assume the *imperial mantle*, *M. Schimmelpenninck* was placed as chief over the States, with the ancient title of *Grand Pensioner*, but a year only had elapsed, when *Louis*, brother of Napoleon, was invested with the royal purple. Such was the final termination of the *Republic of the United Provinces*, after an illustrious existence of two hundred and eighteen years, dating its birth from the epoch of Leicester's departure from the country.

The duration of the new kingdom, however, did not exceed four years, in consequence of Napoleon's becoming discontented with the conduct of his brother, whom he accused of favouring the commerce, then prohibited, with England; and dispossessing Louis of part of his dominions south of the Waal, forced him by every kind of violence eventually to resign his authority in Holland. The kingdom was then annexed to France, and under the pretext of a conquered country, was subjected for three years, to the greatest rigour. In 1813, at the time of the war for the liberation of Europe, and on the approach of the allies, the nation revolted against the conqueror, whose fortunes were now rapidly on the wane, and recalling the son of William V., who was residing in London, offered him homage as sovereign, assisting

also the allied forces to drive out "the foreigner" from their territory. In the course of the two succeeding months, the allies possessed themselves of Belgium, but deceived by antiquated reminiscences, without duly estimating the difference which prevailed in character and religion, they resolved to "*amalgamate*" as it were, the two countries, by creating them one and the same kingdom; on this heterogeneous establishment of two capitals, a celebrated French author has thus justly expressed himself. *La' nécessité de conserver deux capitales sur une étendue qui devrait n'en réclamer qu'une, indique l'union de deux peuples, et non leur amalgame complet.**

The events which occurred in 1830, and led to the disunion of the state, are too well known to need additional detail, and we will content ourselves with merely remarking, that the heaths and marshes of North Brabant and Limbourg, as *Campine* and *Peel*, may, be now defined the frontiers of the two kingdoms.

* Malte Brun. *Geogr. de l'Eur.* tom. iii, p. 812.

Holland and Belgium.

ON quitting the river Thames and pursuing a direct easterly course across the German ocean, we arrive at the mouth of one of the most beautiful and extensive rivers of the Netherlands, called the *Scheld*, which at its *débouchement* is divided by several islands, forming, with a narrow boundary of the continent, the province of *Zeland*. On the entrance of the *Scheld*, into this province, the river is separated into two branches, one flowing from the south-east to the north-west, is designated the eastern *Scheld*, the other directing its waters from east to west, is known as the western *Scheld*. Between these two branches are situated the islands of *Walcheren* and south and north *Beveland*; on the northern portion of the eastern division of the river lies *Schouwen*, with *Duiveland*, and *Tholen*, and on the southern side of the western branch *Zeland-Flanders*. The province, as well as the islands of *Schouwen* and *Walcheren*, are protected against the inroads of the North Sea by the *Downs*, but in all other parts, the country is secured against the flooding of these extensive estuaries of the *Scheld* by dikes

and piles, which require the constant and vigilant attention of the inhabitants; and their successful struggling against the waves is forcibly expressed by the motto, "*Luctor et emergo*," inscribed on the exergue of their ancient coins. Owing to the activity and industry of the people, land is being continually reclaimed from the sea, and converted into luxuriant fields of wheat; but the *miasma* arising from these marshy districts in the spring and autumn infects the natives with fever, though not of a dangerous character; indeed an opinion too much prejudiced by circumstances, has been generally formed of the unhealthiness of these islands; the illness which prevailed among the English troops, on their landing in 1809, not proving the fact, as the expedition happened to take place at the most unfavourable period of the season, while at the same time the military led a very irregular life; eating with avidity the fruits, which though delicious, were not then arrived at maturity; exposing themselves likewise to the cold unwholesome air of the autumnal evenings and nights. In exemplification that the climate is not injurious to longevity, it is by no means rare to find some of the islanders who have attained the age of seventy and eighty years; it is however true, that the islands are not unfrequently subjected to inundations, when the impetuosity of the sea breaking down the dikes engulphs whole towns, as has sometimes been the case with the town of *Roemerswale*.

The island of Walcheren was in remote ages a sacred territory, dedicated to the worship of Odin,

whose statue was destroyed by the Anglo-Saxon *Willebrord*, the earliest christian missionary in Holland; before that period, religious honours had been paid to a goddess named *Nehalennia*, and also to the deity *Hercules Magusanus*; the primitive land, the *Downs*, having it appears been principally consecrated to these divinities. Near the small town of Domburg, which is very pleasantly situated amidst the Downs, several stones, in 1647, were found on the beach, with the figure of a goddess, in a sitting posture, having a small basket of fruit on her knees with a dog by her side, but at no other place have any vestiges been met with of a similar divinity; and according to an inscription, *Nehalennia* was considered the protectress of mariners. The stones, with inscriptions to *Hercules Magusanus* were discovered in 1514 at Westkapelle, and near this ancient borough, which is celebrated on account of a victory achieved by the Hollanders over the Flemish, the downs suddenly terminate, and a considerable extent of ground would be exposed to all the fury of the North Sea, were it not for the gigantic formation of a dike, stretching four thousand seven hundred yards in length, and which sloping extremely gradually protects the country from the encroachments of the sea. Here is erected a fine lighthouse with fifteen reflecting lights, standing at the western angle of the Dutch territory, skirting the North Sea; like the light which appears to the northward at *Kykduin*, at the entrance of the *Zuiderzee*.

The dike and lighthouse attract considerable

notice; and the numerous foreigners, who visit this spot, have the additional gratification of enjoying a very beautiful prospect of the country from Domburg; on one side, the view over the North Sea is only bounded by the horizon; and on the other, the eye ranges over the rich verdure and diversified scenery of the island. Not only in the neighbourhood of the Downs, is the view relieved with luxuriant foliage and handsome country-seats, but as the sight extends, the scenery is interspersed with verdant meads, highly cultivated fields "with their golden honours undulating in the breeze," and natural and artificial hills, the latter having been raised by the ancient inhabitants, in order to check the inroads of the sea; the *tout ensemble* forming a novel and picturesque scene highly deserving the attention of the tourist.

On the beach outside the Downs, a curious mode of fishing is adopted by ploughing the wet sand, in order to catch a small kind of cel, which comes into the furrows traced with the plough; the fishermen requiring great dexterity to take them with their hands. The poet *Bellamy*, of Flushing, has composed an affecting romance, entitled *Roosje*, the theme of which is a description of the fate of a lover and his mistress, who in joke, the youth had borne in his arms into the sea, and being surprised by a whirlwind, both met a watery grave.

On the part of the island, protected by dikes against the "oceans storm," is situated Flushing, exactly at the mouth of the river Scheld. The inhabitants of this

town, in 1572, were the first to unfurl the standard of liberty, and having conquered *Briel*, and formed a navy in conjunction with the people of the neighbouring town of Veere; they combatted against the most powerful monarch of the world, possessed of the fleets of Spain and treasure of Peru and Mexico. More than once they triumphed, forcing likewise the capital of Zeland, *Middelburg*, to surrender, and blockading the city of Leyden, in Holland; the bright example of courage displayed for the love of liberty and country operates with irresistible power, and a tyrant's troops, though infinitely superior in number are seldom found equal to the strife. The wooden walls of Zeland and Holland are not less immortalised in history, than those of Athens, and Great Britain. At Flushing was born DE RUITER, the most illustrious name emblazoned on the pages of Dutch history; while commanding the fleets of the republic, during the seventeenth century, victory crowned his exploits against the Portuguese, Spanish, Algerines, Swedes, English, and French, and even in 1672, when the naval powers of England and France were combined against him. In 1676 he closed his triumphant career dying the death of the brave at Syracuse, after a battle fought against the French. This celebrated naval hero was elevated from the lowest class of society to the highest rank in his profession, having in his earlier youth worked for six *sous* per week, as a common labourer; and it may be justly added, that his virtue, piety, and humility equalled his courage. Coeval with de Ruiter lived

JAN EVERTSEN, the worthy friend of VAN TROMP, who for thirty years fought with glory against the enemies of his country. He was, however, through the ingratitude of the people deprived of his command; but after his brother had been killed *in the battle of four days*, between de Ruiter and Albe-marle, he offered in 1666 to serve as a volunteer in the fleet, "with the wish of shedding his blood for the defence of his country, as had been done by his father, four of his brothers, and his son." He was afterwards appointed vice-admiral, and met the accomplishment of his wishes in the second naval engagement during the same year; his ashes and those of his brothers have been united in a mausoleum, simple and unostentatious as the life of the hero; the tomb was originally erected in the Old Church of Middelburg, but after its destruction was placed in the New Church.

Flushing had formerly an extensive maritime commerce, but the advantages thus afforded the town were by degrees transferred to other ports. In 1808 the town was inundated by the sea, and in the same year was ceded to the dominion of France; in 1809 the English expedition against Antwerp, under Lord Chatham, bombarded it, from which it suffered severely; not only was the fine town hall destroyed, but likewise two churches and great part of the town; three hundred of the inhabitants losing their lives in the catastrophe, which induced a large portion of the wealthier people to emigrate to other places. Yet, when Holland shook off the yoke of France,

and all the *matériel* belonging to the navy was transported from Antwerp, Flushing possessing extensive wet docks and stocks, on which more than twenty of the largest men of war can be repaired at the same time, the town, phoenix-like, rose from its ashes, recovering considerable importance, and has obtained a rank amongst the larger towns of the kingdom. The vessels which ascend the Scheld, towards Antwerp, take from hence pilots, and travellers who visit Belgium are enabled to profit by the opportunity of viewing the island of Walcheren. Flushing is not only notorious in the annals of naval history, but occupies a station in those of the *Belles-lettres*, having given birth to the poet *Bellamy*, who was the son of a baker; and between the years 1757 and 1780 poured forth the poetic strains of nature, love, and patriotism. An excellent road connects Flushing with Middelburg, which in former times was shaded with thick and lofty trees, affording shelter to the passenger from storm and rain, but they have been since cut down by the French, in order to repair the fortifications of Flushing: near the road is observed the village of *Westsouburg*, where *Aldegonde* passed the latter years of his life, who was once the friend of William I., and one of the greatest men in the state, ranking also amongst the first scholars and theologians of his time, and author of one of the most pointed and vigorous satires against the church of Rome.

Middelburg, the capital of Zeland is a very fine town, but exhibits everywhere the symptoms of

decayed grandeur and riches; the population have been reduced to half their number, being now estimated at only twelve thousand five hundred; its commerce has in an equal degree declined, owing to the losses sustained at the time of the war with England, and by the opening of the navigation of the Scheld; the old canal, in connection with the port, is filled with mud and rendered impassable, and the navigation, even of the new port, granted to the town by the king in 1817, is for the most part obstructed by sand; its central situation, however, in the island, is the means of retaining many wealthy inhabitants, as well as by its being the seat of the literary civilisation of Zeland, which is encouraged by the establishment of a celebrated society, formerly held at Flushing, and possessing very excellent scientific collections.

At Middelburg, *Zachariah Janssen* in 1590 invented the telescope, which enabled Galileo to discover so "many wondrous novelties in the heavens, (a subject on which the Netherlands after his condemnation appealed to him in vain.)" The new church contains the actual tomb of the *Evertsens*, to which we shall hereafter allude. The town-house is a handsome building, situated in the great square and ornamented with twenty-five colossal statues of the counts of Holland. The ancient abbey, to which are attached so many reminiscences of the early history of Zeland, is partly occupied as a church, and in part as the residence of the governor, and for the assembly of the principal *Estates* of Zeland. In one

of the walls of the provincial government house is seen a magnificent suite of hangings of tapestry, representing the victories of the Zelanders over the Spanish fleet. The tower of the abbey is carried to a considerable height, from whence is afforded a beautiful prospect over great part of Zeland, extending, when the atmosphere is clear, as far as the tower of Antwerp. The church, called the Vosterkirk, is erected in an octagon form, with a fine dome, and possesses a celebrated organ. The pulpit is built with a species of white wood; so highly polished, that it resembles marble.

Vere, to the north-east of the capital, known in England as *Kampveer*, is a town formerly under the government of the house of Orange, to which family the inhabitants are particularly attached; the place, however, is in a greater state of dilapidation even than Middelburg. Some years since it was occupied by a great number of Scotch, who were engaged in commerce.

The strait lying between the Island of Walcheren, and the south-eastern part of that of *South Beveland*, is named the *Sloe*. In South Beveland agriculture has attained the greatest height of prosperity, the soil is extremely fertile, and the agriculturist enjoys every facility for prosecuting advantageously his labours. The principal portion of the farmers are proprietors of the land they cultivate, and though from man they have nought to fear, yet they have much to dread from the element which surrounds them. In the sixteenth century the flourishing town of *Roemerswal*,

together with a third of the island, were submerged by the sea, and though the land has been successively reclaimed, yet increased care and activity have been required to prevent further inroads. From the high dikes surrounding and intersecting the island, which are planted with luxuriant trees, a very delightful view is obtained, diversified with richly-cultivated fields of grain, green meadows, undulating hills, more numerous than in Walcheren, and various orchards, the seductive fruit of which proved so pernicious to the English army in 1809. The capital, *Goes*, offers little of interest, except as having been the native place of *Antonides*, who ranks among the first poetical writers of Holland; his poems possess the boldness and energy of *Vondel*, but exhibit less care and precision in their composition, faults which a maturer age would have taught him in all probability to correct, but he died young, having been born in 1647, and ending his days in 1684.

The island of *North Beveland* became, in 1532, a prey to the waters, but was reconquered a century afterwards from the sea, and surrounded with dikes. To the eastward of the island, in the eastern Scheld, is found a broad deep strait called *Roompot*, where the English fleet moored in 1814, which co-operated in the delivery of Holland and Zeland from the subjection of France. From thence, one is enabled to arrive in an hour at the Isle of *Schouwen*, noted for the culture of the madder; this island, which is seven leagues in circumference, is now united to *Duiveland*, but formed originally a separate island. It is

cultivated with grain, affords plenty of game, sea-bird's eggs, salt, and oysters, which are taken to England, and fattened. A considerable difference exists in the locality of the downs and other parts of the island, as the land lies extremely low, and during winter is often inundated with water. To the south of the island is situated the capital, *Zierickzee*, containing six thousand five hundred inhabitants, and is famous in the history of the states, on account of the two sieges which it sustained. The first occurred in 1303 and 1304, at the time the Flemish were at the height of their power, who attacked the city with an army of eighty thousand men, a force against which the Hollanders, who were aided by the French had only forty thousand men to oppose, under the command of General Grimaldi, a Genoese by birth. The Hollanders were however victorious in a most desperately fought naval engagement, the son of the count of Flanders, and a great number of nobles, being made their prisoners. *Zeland* after this battle, at the end of a struggle of two centuries, was for ever lost to Flanders. *Zierickzee* was again besieged by the Spaniards, in 1575 and 1576, after their memorable expedition to *Tholen*. They attempted during the middle of the night to traverse on foot the strait which is rather broad; the soldiers, who had the water above their waists, carried their shoes and stockings, provisions and ammunition, on their shoulders, while they held their muskets over their heads; they were not however able to avoid the vigilance of the Dutch fleet, which attempted to repulse this

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singular mode of assault with fire and sword, and a great number of the enemy were killed ; but the remainder reaching the land, placed Zierickzee in a state of siege. The citizens, after a long blockade, resolved on informing the Prince of Orange of their distress, and despatched two messengers with a letter, which was cut into strips, and fastened round their bodies, so that if the enemy captured one, they would not be enabled to decipher the *missive* ; one of the men was made prisoner, but the other, surnamed “ *Lieve Heere*,” attaching more value to the safety of the city than his own life, plunged into the water and was drowned ; and his body, to which was bound the other half of the letter, and would have been a great prize for the enemy, escaped them ; the heroic conduct of this messenger is an instance of patriotic devotedness which merits the highest admiration.

Zierickzee formerly possessed a large and handsome church, which has however been destroyed by fire. The isle of Schouwen contains also another small town, called *Browershaven*, distinguished as being the birth-place of JACOB CATS, a man not only illustrious as a statesman and lawyer, but as the “ poet of the people.” This celebrated character, after having risen to the highest dignities in Holland, died in the year 1660, at the advanced age of eighty-three, and by his moral lessons, instructive allegories, and didactic poetry inspiring to good deeds, rendered himself useful and beneficial to his fellow-countrymen for more than a century and a-half ; in elucidation of which it may be stated, that many Hollanders placed his works by

the side of their Bible. His writings combine simplicity and *naïveté* with truth and originality of idea; his style however is not sufficiently concise, being too apt to exhaust his subjects. His grateful brother citizens, who do not now amount to more than nine hundred, have of late erected a monument to his memory.

From *Schouwen* or *Duiveland* we can embark at *Bruinisse* for the Dutch island of *Overflakkee*; where the waters of the river *Meuse* or *Maese* are mingled with those of the Scheld, and divide, with a large arm of the sea, the provinces of *Holland* and *Zeland*. The first of these provinces has several small islands at the different mouths of the *Meuse*, as *Overflakkee* with *Goeree*, *Voorn*, *Putten*, *Beyerland*, *Ysselmonde*, and the Isle of *Dordrecht*. In some parts madder is grown, and in most of the islands linseed and wheat are cultivated; the land is generally fertile, though the country does not afford much picturesque attraction. The islands contain only two cities, but one of these, *Dordrecht* or *Dort*, is the most ancient in Holland, having been built in the eleventh century, by Count Thiery the third; and situated at that time in a country extremely woody, which is designated by the name of *Hout*-or *Holt-land*, *woody land*, now called *Holland*. *Dordrecht*, was constituted a seat of customs, which gave offence to the neighbouring people, as being restrictions placed on the commerce of the Rhine, and they in consequence applied to the emperor for relief, who sent a considerable army, commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, against the Count of Holland; but the natives more accustomed to warfare

in the fens and marshes than their adversaries, put the Germans and Lorraines to flight, and took the Duke prisoner ; thus the Hollanders proving victorious, the customs remained established, and Dordrecht afterwards becoming a place for the public warehousing of goods, was rendered the principal commercial city in these provinces, and during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries acquired the greatest prosperity ; it was however eventually obliged to cede its superiority to *Amsterdam*, as it had done the preceding century to *Rotterdam* ; but has since continued a city of importance, and inhabited by many wealthy citizens, the population amounting to about nineteen thousand. In the years 1618 and 1619, the famous synod assembled here, which condemned the Armenians and their doctrines ; and in 1626 it was honoured by being the birth-place of the *Grand Pensioner*, Jan de Witt, one of the greatest statesmen of his time, under whom Holland attained the highest degree of glory and prosperity ; who though only the servant of the state, yet by the force of his genius, himself governed the republic for twenty years, and elevated it to such a rank of power, that he decided at that period the fate of Europe.

Dordrecht has only become an island since the year 1421, when a dreadful inundation engulfed part of the most fertile land in the province of Holland, destroying at the same time seventy-two villages. The city enjoyed, for a long period almost exclusively, the traffic in timber, which was brought down the Rhine in immense rafts, and here broken up and sold ;

the people employed, amounting to some hundreds, who lived in cabins erected on the rafts during their descent of the river, returning home when the sale of the wood was effected. The site of the city is extremely well adapted for commerce, being placed at the confluence of three branches of the Meuse, which assume the name of *Merwe*. From the *Hôtel de belle Vue* a beautiful view is obtained, extending over two branches of the river, the prospect being delightfully enlivened by the arrival and departure of different vessels, among which may be observed two steam boats which direct their course daily to Rotterdam, as well as those from *Middelburg*, *Bois le Duc*, and *Nimeguen*, which pass the island. Sometimes large ships arriving from sea, and bound to Rotterdam, after having sailed by the small but pretty town of *Helvoetsluis* (once the central point of communication with England, by the packet boats from Harwich, but now an important fortress with a dock and naval establishment,) prefer making a *détour* past Dordrecht, on account of their obtaining a greater depth of water than by *Briel*. For some years, however, a new canal has been formed across the Island of *Voorn*, which enables the largest ships to reach Rotterdam from the sea in a single day, and is extremely advantageous for Rotterdam, but has proved very unfavourable for Dordrecht; the lighter vessels being able immediately to ascend the northern branch of the Meuse towards Rotterdam. Not far from the *embouchure* of this branch of the river, and on the southern point of the isle of Voorn is situated *Briel*; this town was

rendered remarkable by the *Gueux de mer*, or *beggars of the sea*, as they were termed, taking possession of it on the 1st of April, 1572, in despair of their cause, when Queen Elizabeth had closed against them all the ports of England; in the same year, however, it became *the cradle of the liberty* of the Netherlands; for soon afterwards the inhabitants of Flushing and Vere in Zeland, followed by most of the towns in the province of Holland, proclaimed themselves free, and sustained for four years a desperate struggle against all the forces of Spain. In 1813, Briel was again one of the first towns in which the people, from their own impulse, rose against the French garrison, drove out the soldiers, and created such a panic among the French, that they abandoned Helvoetsluis, together with a flotilla of small vessels, and evacuated even the important fortress of *Breda*, thus opening the road for the allied troops to conquer Belgium. Near *Rokkanje*, a small village not far from Briel, the name of which signifies a mountain, or rather rock, the water has a petrifying power.

We will now direct our course to the main land to the province of Holland, where we find two distinct kinds of territory, that bordering the sea-shore with the downs, differing materially from the country inland. Strangers who only travel in boats, judge the whole of Holland from the scenery they meet with in their passage through the interior, which is no doubt extremely flat, and often from its uniformity uninteresting, though never unpleasant, whenever the eye is allowed to wander over the extensive verdant

meadows covered with innumerable herds of the finest cattle. But the scenery amidst the downs is of a widely different character; this beautiful bulwark, which nature has bestowed on Holland varies the landscape to infinity, and compensates for the absence of more mountainous scenery, the traveller being presented with numerous views of extreme picturesque beauty, but which are often not appreciated, because chance has not placed them on the line of road known to many modern tourists as "*la grande route*." We will, however, examine this part of the country with more attention, and more in detail. Immediately in rear of the shore, on which the sea has for ages been encroaching, as is instanced by the traditionary account that *Terkeide*, now a very humble village, has had two churches destroyed, and that the church of Katwyk at present situated near the sea, formerly stood in the middle of a village; besides that in a marsh, which lies extremely low, has been discovered the entire foundation of a Roman *Prætorium*, or country-seat, the *villa of Agrippina*; referring, however, again to the sea shore, at the distance of about half a league, rises a long line of downs, composed of sand-hills of various heights, and unequal breadth. At the south-western point of the province, to the northward of the Meuse, named the *Hoek van Holland*, or the Cape of Holland, the downs almost entirely disappear, and at the spot the most accessible to the inroads of the sea, art has supplied the defect of nature; soon, however, the natural bulwarks again

are seen, opposing to the ocean a slanting surface almost entirely bare, producing only a parasitical plant, a species of long grass, which has the effect of preventing the sand from falling down the declivities; while the inland side is decked with smiling verdure and pleasing thickets. The contrast is highly pictorial, viewing the white and nearly barren tops of the downs on the one side, and on the reverse, beholding the ground covered with trees, forming most agreeable shades, where nature in union with art has created a charming panoramic picture, comprehending houses, fields, hill and dale, with green luxuriant foliage, and various points of picturesque scenery. The sandy soil which extends much further than the downs, is extremely favourable to the growth of trees, and beautiful portions of land are seen stretching more than two leagues from the sea.

The fine road, leading from the *Hague* to *Haarlem*, elicits the general admiration of travellers, which touching only the extremity of the downs, offers to their view many beautiful prospects. Some years since, a desert forest was discovered beneath the surface of the ground, extending from the cape of Holland, even to *Alkmaar*, which may have been originally covered by the downs, or laid waste by tempests. Trees have been dug up at considerable depths, and other similar vestiges have been found in the wood of the *Hague*, and that of *Haarlem*; but instead of ancient forests where the axe has never penetrated, and perhaps once the haunt of savage

inexorable men, the line of the downs presents on their borders delightful avenues of trees, displaying the industry and wealth of Holland, conducting either to extensive farms, or handsome country houses.

We cannot here pass in silence the remarks of one of our most learned and literary characters, *Heer D. T. van Lennep*, who, though he has spent forty years in literary pursuits, has not ceased to cherish an affectionate interest towards the country and rural occupations ; “ Holland,” he says, “ is still covered with the grateful shadow of beauteous trees of every species, notwithstanding the destruction of her ancient forests ; our autumn glows with the bright verdure of the tardy oak, and spring appears decked with the tender and early green of the elm, the beech, and the lime ; during summer, the gentle breeze wafts us the perfume from the flowers of the lime, and a balmy gale from the buds of the beech, which opening before the dew, gratifies our sense of smelling. The thickets cut and trimmed near the roads, promenades rendered delightful by their constant sinuosity, so that it is not without reason *Vondel* has compared them to the *Cretan* labyrinth. In traversing the walks and avenues, we view at one time, impervious borders of wood, at another, pleasing glades penetrated by the rays of the sun ; here, on the reverse side of the downs, a picturesque site with trees, there the aspen and the birch re ected on the glassy surface of the waters, at times tinted with the golden hue of the waving grain, or the delicate

purple of meads of clover. The native of Holland finds nature silent, dead to him, in other countries, he finds not there his woods filled with song, nor his luxuriant pasturages covered with herds, nor his waters abounding with fish, while crowds of vessels and boats glide through the liquid plains. It is true, he meets with scenery more sublime and picturesque, but it wants life,—animation, all the impulses of his heart are not gratified, he still feels a void. But on a beautiful morning in spring, in the woody portions of Holland, when the lark first fluttering from the meadows greets the early dawn, then whirling round, chants forth his mellifluous song, as he soars to the skies; when the lamb is frolicking in playful mood around its dam, when herds of cattle are with delight browsing the perfumed clover, when the delicious scent of a thousand vernal flowers caresses our senses, when the wood-pigeons and turtle doves are cooing as they softly swing themselves on the branches of the alders and elms, when the song of the blackbird and the warbling of the nightingale are heard in succession, then—then it is, that immersed in a flood of pleasurable sensations, he feels that his soul is not capable of enduring such a full tide of enjoyment.”

The region of the downs is the most ancient portion of the province, which in later times has assumed the name of Holland. In this district was reared the superb abbey of Egmond, the seat of literature and the arts, and the place of sepulchre of the counts; here was erected the convent of *Rhyns-*

burg, for the reception of daughters of nobles ; here is likewise situated *Haarlem*, for a long time the customary residence of the counts, and where, during the early part of even the fourteenth century, tournaments were held, at which more than eleven hundred knights jousted in honour of the ladies. Near the downs, in 1304, was fought the battle which preserved North-Holland from the invasion of the Flemish ; here, also, the most ancient and powerful houses of Holland, those of *Wassenaar*, *Brederode*, and *Egmond*, had their family mansions ; *Florent V.*, the idol of the people, had, amidst the downs, “un pavillon de plaisance ;” and in the time of Albert, during the latter part of the fourteenth century, the ancient hunting *chateau* of the counts of Hague became the residence of the princes, and has since risen into a city of importance. It is situated nearer the sea, and more within the downs than *Haarlem*, and approximates a beautiful wood which is the admiration of foreigners. The water which flowed in abundance from the downs, and created, at times, unhealthy marshes, has been inclosed, and transformed into picturesque lakes, which, winding in serpentine directions amidst the rich foliage, affords various charming coups d’œil ; the branches, also, of the venerable trees, descending with their “leafy honours” to the ground, are reflected in the limpid bosom of the waters ; nought, in fact, seems wanting to render the enjoyment of the scene complete, save the sweet note of the nightingale, whose vernal visits have been scared by the frequent exercises of military

firing. At the end of this majestic forest is the country-seat of the stadtholders, called "*the house of the wood*," erected by command of *Amelia of Solms*, the wife of Prince Frederick Henry of Orange; in honour of whom she caused a large saloon to be painted, called the *Orange-zaal*, or hall, employing the most eminent artists to depict the brilliant military achievements of her heroic husband. On entering another saloon, one is immediately transported amidst the Japanese, all the furniture of the apartment being the production of Japan, a country with which Holland alone, of all the European states, has been enabled to entertain a friendly relation.

At the back of the wood appears the Hague, the celebrated seat of government, and, many times during the republic, the centre of European politics, and founded by Count William II.; though, as we have before stated, it was, towards the middle of the thirteenth century, merely a hunting establishment, situated in the forest, whose boundaries were, at that time, much more extensive. In the fifteenth century, when Holland fell under the subjection of the Dukes of Burgundy, the Hague was deprived of the privilege of being the residence of the princes, but became the high justiciary court of Holland and Zealand, and, through custom, the place of assemblage of the States; but it was not until the period of the republic, that the Hague was constituted the permanent seat of the States general and the provincial States of Holland, and, consequently, the residence of the Stadtholders. In this city, in 1609, was arranged,

the truce for the duration of twelve years ; here was *Oldenbarneveldt* beheaded by the hands of the executioner, perishing a martyr for the rights of Holland ; here, in 1668, was concluded the triple alliance ; and here were massacred, by the deluded populace, the brothers of De Witt, in return for their patriotic fidelity. In the neighbourhood of the Hague is *Ryswyck*, where was concluded, in 1697, the peace designated by that name ; at the Hague, likewise, the minister for foreign affairs of the haughty Louis XIV. was forced, in 1709, to solicit peace of the "*grand Pensioner*." The central point of all these events was *Binnenhof*, a very ancient building with a tower, where the States general and provincial States of Holland met, and in which the Stadtholder and his family resided ; in the present day, the two chambers of the States general assemble in it, and the different ministers have their respective offices. The church, also, is worthy of remark, which, at one time, belonged to the French reformists, but was converted into a catholic place of worship by Louis Napoleon, "*le roi actuel*" of the Pays-Bas, and who *left it to the catholics*, exhibiting a laudable example of the tolerance which reigned in Holland ! From one side of *Binnenhof*, a view is obtained over an extensive lake ; and from the other is seen *Vyverberg*, to which is united the *Voorhout*, a delightful walk, planted with a triple row of limes, and from whence are observed several palaces, which in the commencement of the seventeenth

century were recounted in the lays of the poet *Huijgens*. The entrance into the Hague is extremely fine on the side nearest the wood, the principal objects striking the view being the palace of Prince Frederick, the theatre wherein a company of French and Dutch actors alternately perform, and different spacious hotels for the reception of travellers; on the north-western side is seen, in one of the streets, the unassuming palace of the king, formerly a domain of the house of Orange, seldom inhabited, and named "*the ancient court*," and belonged, in the early part of the eighteenth century, to the king of *Prussia*: it is, in truth, the dwelling of a citizen king. In other countries, palaces are remarkable for their external show and grandeur, but that of the chief of the executive power of Holland is distinguished for its simplicity; the palace of the Prince of Orange is situated on the *Kneuterdyk*. The street, where the king's palace is, leads to the road to the village of *Scheveningen*, and after passing through an avenue shaded by beautiful trees, we arrive at the village, which is now comprised within the precincts of the Hague; one of the last houses in the Hague is an "*institut orthopédique*," for rectifying the "*protuberances of the human body*." On the road to *Scheveningen*, as noticed by the poet *Huijgens*, we meet with *Zorgvliet*, the refuge of the poet *Cats*, to whom we have before alluded, who here passed the latter years of his life, consecrated to repose, to religion, and the belles lettres. Some wealthy inhabitants



H. J. J. J. J.

J. J. J. J.

WATER IN THE WOOD.

THE DAN OF BOIS DE LA HAYE.

THE DAN OF BOIS DE LA HAYE.







W. H. Bartlett.

A. H. Payne.

THE TOWN HALL AT THE HAGUE.
HÔTEL DE VILLE À LA HAYE STADHUIS IN'S GRAVENHAGE

reside in the village, and the queen has a small, but pretty pavilion ; there are also sea baths, which were visited, in 1835, by the Queen of Bavaria.

Among the objects most worthy attention in the Hague may be enumerated, the beautiful church, with a fine chime of bells, and the tomb of Admiral *Wassenaar Obdam*, who was killed, in 1665, in a battle fought against the English ; the royal library, rich principally in works of native history and antiquity ; the gallery of pictures, where a bull, painted by *Potter*, stands conspicuous, and which the French, not long since, reckoned one of the ornaments of their grand museum, at Paris—the gallery contains also, some “*morceaux*” of the marine painter *Schotel*, who is now living. In the cabinet of curiosities are found more from Japan and China than are to be met with in any other collection, besides various other specimens connected with the ancient history of the Netherlands, and the illustrious characters of the States, as William I., De Ruyter, and many other heroes ; also a medal, struck upon the occasion of the union of the “*Gueux* ;” and, finally, the cabinet of coins, medals, and engraved stones, in which is a cameo of immense size, cut with exquisite art. The Hague contains, also, the national archives, from which the learned record-keeper De Jonge, who is likewise director of the cabinet of medals, has published some valuable documents.

The road from the Hague to Haarlem passes, as already stated, at the foot, or rather a short distance from the downs, and presents, in that direction,

innumerable picturesque beauties; at first it intersects the wood of the Hague, though not its finest portion, when the attention is attracted by the appearance, on the summit of two sandy hills, of the summer-houses belonging to the country residences of *Heeren Van Twent Raaphorst* and *Bakkershagen*; the former gentleman having been highly instrumental in improving the cultivation of the downs.

With the exception of the eastern side, where the route to Amsterdam both by land and water, is uniform and uninteresting, *Haarlem* is surrounded with delightful promenades, not only in the direction of the wood and road to the *Hague*, but likewise towards the downs. To the north and north-west, the ramparts of the city have been converted by the skilful architect, *Rocher*, who also possessed great taste in the ornamental laying out of grounds, into different parterres, diversified with much picturesque beauty, the eye being alternately relieved with thickets, pieces of water, and wooded isles, the perspective embracing the downs and villas of *Bloemendaal*; the village is situated to the north-west of *Haarlem*, near the downs, and one of the most beautiful in *Holland*. A great number of elegant country houses are scattered round, belonging principally to the inhabitants of Amsterdam, to which city *Bloemendaal* is connected by a direct road. Southward of the village extends the long line of the downs amidst several villas, among which is observed the chateau of *Elswoud*, with its park, interspersed with hills and dales, streams of

running water, Swiss bridges, groves, fine old poplar and lime trees of gigantic size, and with delightful avenues, bordered with beeches. These grounds, though more ornamented with water than any others in the vicinity, fail in perspective beauty, being bounded on the west by the downs, and on the east by coppice woods. To the northward a romantic spot is met with, called the *Tunnel* or *Waterduet of the Brewers*," the water, which is filtered in passing across a wild and woody part of country, rushes into a large basin lying in the midst of pleasing hills, from whence flows forth a rivulet, which pursues its silent course in playful meanders to the Hague, the water of the stream being made use of by the brewers. In a northerly direction is a chateau called *Belvedere*, near the small village of *Overveen*, from whence a fine prospect is obtained, extending over Haarlem, though the beauty of the scenery is considerably enhanced if beheld from the lovely *Bloemenheuvel* or *Hill of Flowers*, a name conferred on a noble-looking building erected on the declivity of a hill, the foreground being occupied with a parterre of flowers, with a sheet of water at the bottom of the descent, and having a commanding view of Haarlem in the distance. In the rear of the *Hill of Flowers* is situated another country-seat, called the *Beek* or *Brook*, but a larger and more ancient structure. Though many picturesque views are procured from various points, yet the scenery is deprived of much of its natural beauty from the want of flowing water; a deficiency however which

is amply repaid in the vicinity of another country-seat, named *Duin en Daal*, commanding some beautiful landscape and distant scenery.

The church of Bloemendaal is situated very prettily in the midst of a cluster of trees, near the stately seat of *Wildhoef*: behind which is the chateau of *Aelbrechtsberg*, (the ancient name of the village,) having a public promenade, commonly denominated the *Bercail*; and from a thick plantation of firs, situated on an eminence, a prospect is obtained of the different houses bordering the fine road between *Bloemendaal* and *Zandpoort*. At the back of this plantation is a wide extent of country, shaded, in some parts, with large, spreading oaks, standing alone in all their majesty of foliage; and, in others, with groups of the same trees, whose branches, intermingling in fantastic forms, present a wild, rustic character of scenery, which is not expected to be met with in Holland. Pursuing from hence our course onwards into the downs, we reach by different paths the venerable ruins of *Brederode*. This chateau belonged formerly to the descendants of the ancient counts of Holland, who, under the name of Brederode, rendered themselves conspicuous in all the memorable events of the history of the *Pays-Bas*. About five centuries after the origin of the house of Brederode, one of the family, at Rotterdam, boldly braved the forces of the Roman king Maximilian; and sixty or seventy years later, another of the same family, at the head of the confederated nobles, dared to present to the Spanish



RUINS OF THE CASTLE OF BREDEKRODE.
DE RUÏNE VAN BREDEKROON.
RUINES DU CHATEAU DE BRÉDERODE

A. M. C. Claeche

V. Hug



Gouvernante, Marguerite, the celebrated petition against the inquisition. Many years have now elapsed since this ancient *seigneurial* chateau of the downs has been neglected, and probably the effects of time more than war have contributed to its ruin. In a meadow are observed three buildings, contiguous to the chateau; among which is a tower, with the staircase still remaining, and the knights' hall is also distinguishable. Tourists ought not to omit ascending the lofty down behind the house called the *Jagthust*, where a panoramic view presents itself, which will excite within him indescribable admiration. The hill is much higher than those around; and, on looking westward, the North Sea is very distinctly observed, with its blue waves beating against the sandy shores of the downs; then, "in the mind's eye," seem embodied the glorious actions of the Dutch on their favourite element, when, under their leaders, De Ruiter and Van Tromp, they dauntlessly combatted the combined powers of England and France. On the south-west the sight is gratified with the view of *Haarlem*; and one is induced, when surveying the city, to reflect on the invaluable invention of the art of printing, and the prodigious instances of patriotic devotion exhibited by the inhabitants. One beholds, on two sides of the lake, the river *Spaaren*, which traverses the city, and unites itself afterwards with the gulph of the Y, a river whose distant waters lave the ramparts of Amsterdam, the towers of which city, on the south-east, are defined in the horizon; impressing on the

mind the consideration of the commercial grandeur of Holland in the seventeenth century, and the conspicuous part Amsterdam has played in the annals of the world, when the arms of the conqueror, Louis XIV., in their triumphant march were stayed before its walls. On the other side of the Y is perceived *Saardam*; then one calls to mind *Peter the Great* receiving his nautical education in Holland, from which he founded the maritime forces of Russia. The foreground is covered with wood, producing the effect of a sea of verdure, with the exception of the meadow, in which is situated Brederode; and then fancy portrays the days of chivalry, with all their romantic incident. What a beautiful pictorial effect is here created! When the sun shines clear, one can distinguish in its golden rays the white sails floating either over the ocean, the gulph, or the lake, and the silvery sinuosities of various river floods; while, as it were, a curtain of wood, from whence rises the ruins of an ancient chateau, forms in the foreground the shadows of the landscape. Then it is that a Dutchman who contemplates the beauties of nature, feels persuaded that he has nought to envy his neighbours for, and the foreigner himself must grant that Holland possesses beauties of a peculiar and distinct character.

On the road from *Bloemendaal*, which branches into that of Haarlem at *Alkmaar*, near the hamlet of Zandpoort, are seen a number of country houses, especially near the village of *Velzen*, where a chateau

is situated, which for half a century belonged to the family of *Goll*, and is now the property of *Heer Van Zuyll*; it is a very spacious rural domain, and rich in exotic plants; the village was in former times a lordship, one of the possessors of which was the chief of the nobles who assassinated the good Count Florent V.; but traditionary accounts pretend to state that the count's murder was not unrevenged, the honour of the nobles wife having been violated, and himself with his accomplices massacred by the people who adored the count. The same line of road conducts one to *Beverwyck*, surrounded with numerous seats not less elegant than those in the vicinity of Bloemendaal; *Prinsen-bosch* or the *Kruidberg* was formerly *une maison de plaisance* of William III., where, according to tradition the undertaking of the expedition in 1688 into England was determined upon. *Middelloo* is likewise a delightful country residence together with *Hageveld*, which is now a catholic seminary. *Beverwyck* is a market-town situated in the midst of cherry-orchards, and fruit and vegetable gardens, which have formerly been more flourishing than they are at present; from this place the scenery becomes less interesting. At *Castricum* the English sustained a defeat on the 5th of October, 1799, and were compelled to re-embark. At *Heilo*, a village agreeably situated, a cistern is shown by the catholics, rendered miraculous by the prayers of the first missionary into Holland, the Anglo-Saxon *Willebrord*.

We now arrive at the city of *Alkmaar*, a name

in Dutch signifying "all lakes," by which in fact it was formerly surrounded, or rather enclosed. This city which in the middle age was the capital of the *Kennemers*, a people who frequently revolted against the counts of Holland, was taken in 1792 by the country people, who demanded only bread and cheese, but in their despair had had recourse to arms. The consequence of this insurrection was the submission of Alkmaar and all the country of the *Kennemers* to the arbitrary power of Maximilian, grandfather of Charles; the gates and walls were demolished; the city was deprived of its privileges, obliged to deliver up its arms, and at the same time heavily mulcted. It was not, however, long before Alkmaar had its rights restored, and was immortalized by the siege which it sustained in 1573 against the Spaniards, commanded by the son of the Duke of Alva, who after having taken Haarlem, could not fail of success, according to appearances, in capturing a city, left destitute of all succour from South Holland; but he had not calculated the power of resistance which love of liberty and patriotism could create. His soldiers well disciplined and inured to war, yielded to a weak garrison, supported however by the whole of the population, composed not only of all the men capable of bearing arms, but also *women* who courageously and nobly defended the walls. After which the Spaniards attempted in vain an assault, which cost them one thousand men, and they were ultimately obliged to raise the siege on the 8th of October, 1573, without

Hollanders sending an army to relieve the city ; on the same day, one hundred and twenty-six years later, the English army evacuated Alkmaar, which it had occupied during the fruitless campaign in North Holland.

Alkmaar has been the birth-place of some celebrated mathematicians and mechanics, as ADRIAN, and JACOB METIUS, and CORNEILLE DREBBEL, who lived in the seventeenth century, and also FORESTUS in the sixteenth century, who was noted in medicine. The city is well built, and has a market of considerable importance for the sale of cheese, many millions of pounds being annually disposed of ; it possesses a very beautiful church dedicated to the reformed religion ; and the environs of the town present many pleasing prospects. On one side, between the city and *faubourg*, runs the Grand North Holland Canal, which we shall hereafter further allude to ; on the other side of the city is a small but agreeable wood, and the pretty village of *Heilo*. To the westward lie the downs, amidst which are situated two villages deserving the attention of travellers ; one is *Egmond*, the seat of an old abbey founded in the sixteenth century, and the place of sepulture of the ancient counts of that name ; it was notorious not only for its wealth and the beauty of its buildings, but more especially for the beneficial influence which from hence emanated and extended over the civilization, the arts, literature, and historical character of Holland, and of which, as it were, it formed the cradle. A picture, bearing the date of the early period of the sixteenth century represents the pros-

perity of the inmates of the monastery ; which was destroyed by fire during the war of liberty in 1572, by the ferocious *Gueux*, who dishonoured one of the most sacred causes by their acts of barbarity. Two towers only remained standing, but even these were demolished under the dominion of the French, through “the vandalism of Napoleon’s satellites.” It is proposed to construct here a monument to the memory of VAN SPEYK, who preferred being blown up rather than behold the standard of his country dishonoured ; the building will form a light-house and be an additional boon to mariners. The other village is *Bergen*, situated more to the northward, and presenting a very picturesque appearance at the foot of the downs, embowered amidst thickets of trees. This spot has been rendered remarkable, by the defeat which the Russians and English sustained on the 17th of September 1799. During the engagement a whole column of the Russians fell into the hands of the French and Dutch, through their ignorance of the localities. In a still further northerly direction are situated other villages, as Schoorl, Groet, and Kamp, which, though isolated, are well wooded, and afford some pleasing scenery. Kamp, little of which now remains, lies at the bottom of a lofty hill called *Kamperduin* or Camperdown, and it was near this height that *Admiral Duncan* defeated the Dutch fleet after an heroic defence, on the 11th of October, 1797, at the same time making prisoner *Admiral de Winter* ; the English admiral receiving the dejected hero in a manner not less honourable to the conqueror, than the conquered.

Near the village of Petten the downs become suddenly disunited, and the country would be subjected to all the fury of the waves, were it not for a formidable dike which has been constructed with strong palisades and flints, packed together with earth and *fascines*; this place is considered of so much importance that a special administration is instituted for its superintendence named the *Hondsboschen*; northward however the natural ramparts recommence, and protect the land again from the inroads of the sea; it is here that we meet with the high down designated *Kykduin*, not far distant from whence the immortal de Ruiter, in 1673, put to flight the combined naval forces of the English and French, after an action, on the termination of which depended the safety of the country; and of such deep import was the issue of the fight esteemed, that public prayers were offered up in all the churches throughout Holland for the success of his arms. This was the last conflict between two valiant nations, who had a mutual interest in supporting rather than combatting against each other. Charles the Second, in 1674, was compelled by his parliament to make peace with the republic, which was succeeded with an amicable alliance for the space of one hundred and eight years, and of which the vestiges still remain in the more intimate relations of commerce.

Near the village of Huisduinen and on the *Kykduin*, one third of whose height has been elevated by the force of manual labour, is erected a large light-house, which surmounts a fort built in the reign of Napoleon.

by the Dutch engineer *Valter*; the fortification is composed of two stories and has seven *casemates* bomb-proof; the superb tower is lighted with twenty-six large reflecting lamps. A beautiful view is obtained from this point; looking in the direction where the coast of Holland terminates towards the pass of the Texel, one sees the strait between the main land and the island of that name, which forms the ordinary passage of ships on their voyage to Amsterdam. It was at that place, the *Grand Pensionary de Witt*, in the year 1665, conducted the Dutch fleet, performing himself the office of pilot, at a time when all the seamen judged the attempt impracticable; thus manifesting to the nation, that *in the hour of peril he was as capable of managing the helm of a vessel as he was that of the state*; the prospect stretches over the isle of Texel, a spot abounding with sheep, which browse on the downs bordering the western coast of the island; also over Helder and the neighbouring village, where are perceived part of the Dutch navy; while the eye can likewise range over a wide extent of Holland, as far as Alkmaar. Behind Texel are situated the isles of Vlieland, Terschelling and Ameland, inhabited principally by watermen, fishermen, and farmers; between these islands vessels coming from the northward, shape their course towards the *Zuiderzee*.

Helder, which has been rendered notorious by the convention of October, 1799, between the Duke of York and General Brune for the re-embarkation of the English expedition, is a large town, where various religious sects follow their peculiar

tenets in perfect unanimity. Within the jurisdiction of the town are included Huisduinen, and the *Neiwe Diep* or *New Deeps*. The merchant vessels used formerly to ride at anchor in the roads of the Texel, which were insecure during the winter, and it has been only from the years 1781 to 1792, that a new harbour has been formed to the eastward of the roadstead, where ships find safe shelter during the inclement season. Napoleon, among his gigantic projects, with a view of humiliating England, conceived the plan of creating here a new city, which should contain a grand naval establishment, defended by fortifications constituted on a colossal scale, to protect it against any aggressions, similar to those in 1799. The dockyards, arsenals, and five large forts, were completed and guarded for five months, from November 1813, to April 1814, by Admiral Verhuell, against the new State of the United Provinces. The present king of the Netherlands has enriched this place with works, which, though not on so magnificent a plan, are still not the less useful. In 1815, a marsh to the south of the *New Deeps* was drained, an undertaking which opened a route to the *Grand Canal of North Holland*, and by these means vessels are saved a troublesome and dangerous passage from the *Zuiderzee*, rendered intricate on all sides with sand banks, enabling them to arrive at Amsterdam by a shorter and safer course across North Holland. The width and depth of this water communication, a work worthy the most brilliant times of the republic, are so vast, that the largest merchant vessels,

and even ships of war, can pass side by side. The length is from eighty thousand to ninety thousand *mètres*. The canal pursues nearly a straight line southwards as far as Alkmaar, where forming an elbow in a south-easterly direction to Purmerend, it again assumes a southerly direction, until it arrives at a small tongue of land, which projects into the Y, opposite Amsterdam.

The public were extremely sceptical as to the successful issue of this enterprise, which seemed to be fraught with almost insurmountable difficulties through the low swampy ground it had to pass. The result, however, was a convincing proof to the contrary, when in 1824, two large merchant vessels from different parts of the world came through without the least inconvenience. The *New Deep*s, where the canal discharges itself into the sea through the great sluices, as it does at Amsterdam by *William's* Sluice, comprises an immense dock-yard, composed of a square of buildings of half a league in circumference, together with a basin, and several ships of war in harbour. These works have given rise to the formation of a considerable village, which contains many houses of respectability.

North Holland, in which we have now arrived, is almost an island, being bounded by the North Sea, the Zuiderzee, the river Y, and the small lake of Wyk, and united only to South Holland by a very narrow isthmus: we are speaking geographically, and not according to the political divisions, which connect Amsterdam and Haarlem with North Hol-

land. In this extensive tract of nearly insulated country, another similar, though much less extensive piece of land, stretches to the eastward in the *Zuiderzee*, under the name of *West Friesland*. Scarcely six centuries have elapsed since the northern part of the *Zuiderzee* has existed, Holland having been joined to Friesland, and that part of the country inhabited by the original Frieslanders, who impatiently submitted to the yoke of the counts of Holland, from whom they were separated by a series of small lakes, which were inaccessible except during the depth of winter. It was in the course of a severe frost, that Count William II., who united with the royal crown of Germany the coronet of the count of Holland, in attacking these free people, broke through the ice, and fell beneath the arms of the enemy. His son, Florent IV., the man of the people, the *Henri Quarte*, as it were, of Holland, subjected the Frieslanders less by the force of arms than by his liberality and goodness. Since then, the barrier of the lakes have been rendered nugatory; and, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, they were drained by the patience and perseverance of the Hollanders, at all times proof against obstacles, and now form part of those beautiful meadows of North Holland, where the fine cattle are found which constitute the principal source of its riches. One of these lakes, called *Beemster*, affords a very delightful coup d'œil, the pastures being intersected on all sides with avenues of trees with thick and lofty foliage. Since the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of

the seventeenth century, there have not been less than eighty thousand acres of land reclaimed from the water by means of water mills and dikes, and are now transformed into fertile meads. Thus, in a country where little agriculture exists—where fields of wheat are seldom seen, the peasants are amongst the number of the richest in Europe, and the traffic in cheese one of considerable importance.

In the direction leading from Hoorn to Enkhuizen, on the southern side of West Friesland, there are several villages seen, highly indicative of the wealth and easy circumstances of the inhabitants, and which extend in almost an uninterrupted line for the distance of three leagues. The foreigner, who is induced to visit this part of Holland, does not discover in the present inmates any vestige of that untameable spirit for which their ancestors were once notorious, but marks only a certain degree of innate pride, usually concomitant with feelings of native independence, and the knowledge that ample means are possessed of maintaining their existing condition; the same characteristics are also conspicuous at *Broek*, and at some of the villages situated along the borders of the Zaan; indeed, in many places in this district, the same constitution of mind and conduct is visible. But these gratifying appearances of affluence and comfort, which attract the observation of travellers through this part of the country, form a melancholy contrast with the decayed state of the towns; which in former years were thickly inhabited with people, rich, industrious, and commercial, but have now no

more left than the shadow of their ancient opulence. *Medenblik*, on the northern part of *West Friesland*, is a very ancient town, which received its appellation from a certain goddess of the Frieslanders, named *Meda*, and where is placed the residence of the Friesland king, *Radbod*, the inveterate enemy, in the eighth century, to christianity and the Franks. At the town-house is still shown the portrait of this warrior king, in all his native grandeur. In 1795, at the time of the revolution, the town was favoured with a naval establishment, though at the expense of Hoorn and Enkhuizen, and in 1827, with an institute for the instruction of officers of the navy. Nought however was capable of contributing to the relief of a town, remote, unhealthy, and situated in a country dull and uniform in its character; it has in consequence remained of inconsiderable note. The decline in Enkhuizen has been still more deplorable; having been immortalized in the historical records of Holland, being the first town in that province which, in 1572, hoisted the standard of liberty against the oppression of Spain, and the fire of whose patriotism inflamed the whole of North Holland.

At the end of the sixteenth century, this town was the residence of several naturalists and geographers, who created within the nation a spirit for discovery and distant enterprises, giving rise to the navigation of the Indies, which became an inexhaustible source of wealth to Holland. It formerly also carried on a flourishing trade in the herring fishery, on the

coast of Scotland ; but now its decay is so complete, that whole streets are either deserted or demolished. The decline may be principally dated from the year 1795, and the second war with England, when the commerce and navigation of the Indies were suspended ; and the herring fishery, in which the city participated to the extent of employing four hundred to five hundred vessels, was interdicted by the *rulers of the sea* ; though Amsterdam had a century previously drawn away a great portion of the commerce of *Enkhuizen*, as *Hardingen* had, in South Holland, in taking the extensive fisheries on the Scotch coast. At present, *Enkhuizen* has descended to the level of those cities of the east, which are cited as a striking proof of the uncertainty of worldly grandeur and prosperity. The town is situated at the eastern point of West Friesland, opposite the ancient city of *Stavoren* in Friesland, which has fallen into even a greater state of ruin.

Hoorn, at one time, the capital of West Friesland, which lies on the borders of the *Zuiderzee*, is in a much less unfavourable condition ; its cheese market, though not frequented in an equal degree with that of *Alkmaar*, ceases not to be the source of some wealth ; but the shipping interest and general commerce of the city, once so thriving, are almost destroyed, since the removal of the naval storehouses to *Medenblik*, in 1795, and the dissolution of the East India Company. It was at that period that the value of several houses in the environs of the port deteriorated even from forty thousand to two thousand

florins. Hoorn, however, still possesses considerable interest not only in the history of Holland, but in that of the sciences and navigation. In a naval combat in the Zuiderzee, engaged in by three towns of West Friesland, against the maritime power of Spain, a citizen of Hoorn, *Jan Haring*, who had before, during a land engagement, imitated the heroic action of Horatius Cocles, dared to leap on board the Spanish admirals' ship, the *Inquisition*, and haul down the enemy's colours, thus devoting himself to certain death; the ship, however, with the admiral surrendered, and the battle was gained: North Holland being indebted to his gallant conduct for its safety. Another citizen, *Jan Koen*, a merchant engaged in the service of the East India Company, fought by sea and land against the people of Java and their allies the English, with reinforcements from the Malays, conquered the kingdom of *Jacatra*, and built on the ruins of its capital the city of Batavia, the queen of the Indian Archipelago. Glowing with ardour for the glory of his native place, Koen was anxious to bestow the name of *New Hoorn* on the rising city, but positive orders from the mother country made him adopt its present appellation. A few years before, *Willem Schouten* of Hoorn had discovered the true passage of the Pacific Ocean, excepting the laborious navigation of the Straits of Magellan, and had in honour of his natal city designated the point of land the most southern in the new world, Cape Hoorn. Thirty years later, a citizen of Hoorn, *Abel Tasman*, the

Cook of the seventeenth century, discovered part of New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, also New Zealand and the Friendly Islands. Even in the sixteenth century this same city had produced one of the most learned men of his time, *Adrian Junius*, a physician, philologist, and historian; as well as *Hogerbeets* one of the *triumviri*, who with *Barneveldt* and *Grotius* had defended the rights of Holland, and received as their reward either the scaffold or perpetual imprisonment. It is therefore twofold distressing to witness the suffering and desolation of such a city, but apparently in order partially to console it in its decline, it has been favoured with the depôt of mendicity, the only establishment of the kind in the province of Holland. We must not omit to mention the fine church of Hoorn, which merits inspection.

The other towns of North Holland, with only one exception will occupy little more of our attention. *Edam* and *Monnikendam* dispute the honour of the origin of that benevolent society of general utility, comprising twelve thousand members, for the purpose of instructing, enlightening, and civilizing the lower classes. *Nieuwenhuizen*, its founder, was minister of the anabaptists at Monnikendam, where in the church, has been erected to his memory a monument remarkable for its simplicity; but at the same time the first department of the new society was held at Edam, in 1785, being as it were the tender shoot of that magnificent tree which now covers with its shade, and nourishes with its fruits

the whole of Holland, and which had commenced propagating its benefits in Belgium, but the offspring was crushed by the revolution. Edam carries on a trade in cheese, which bears its name, though the market is not of equal importance with that of Alkmaar or Hoorn.

Opposite to Monnikendam, in the *Zuiderzee*, is seen the small island of *Marken*, whose inhabitants preserve the simplicity of manners, customs, and dress of the Hollanders of the ancient rock, and are more worthy the observation of the traveller, than the villagers of *Broek* in Waterland, a village which has attained unmerited notoriety, and where the manners are nearly similar to those of the present day. *Broek* consists of a certain number of houses of antique form, and occupied by wealthy tenants, but the detail of the absurd neatness and cleanliness which is preserved by the people, belongs to times no longer existent. It is merely necessary to add, that the village, situated in the midst of Waterland, is the southernmost portion of North Holland, between the *Zuiderzee* and the gulph of the *Y*.

Purmerend is a small but neat town, which stood near a lake of limited size, called the *Purmer*, from whence, in the sixteenth century, a great number of eels were usually exported to London; at present the lake is transformed, like the *Beemster* and *Wormer*, into meadows filled with cattle. The town was founded in the fifteenth century, by a man named William Eggert, held in great favour by Count William VI., and to whom also the new

church at Amsterdam owes its erection. In former days there was a chateau here, which was destroyed in the year 1741. Among the magistrates which have presided over the town, is reckoned the celebrated *Nieuwentyt*, who demonstrated by the harmony of nature the existence of a deity, a question disputed by the sophists of the seventeenth century; his work has been cited with eulogy by M. de Chateaubriand, to whom it has furnished much matter of discourse. The population comprises two thousand eight hundred, whose principal resources are derived from the traffic in butter and cheese. The village of Ryp was once noted for its whale and herring fisheries; the first it has entirely lost and great part of the latter, and the number of inhabitants are reduced from six thousand to a quarter of that amount. From a high tower in the village, a very extensive view is obtained, stretching over Amsterdam, Haarlem, Alkmaar, Hoorn, Edam, Zaandam, the gulph of the Y, over great part of North Holland, and almost the two seas which border it.

We approach now the small river of *Zaan*, which flows from the marshes of North Holland, and ejects itself into the river Y; its banks in earlier days presented an example of the triumph of industry, and though they still do so, yet it is in a much less degree. There is here an assemblage of five villages, constituting a street of two leagues in extent, three of which to the north, *Wormerveer*, *Zaandyk*, and the *Koog*, possess numerous mills for all descriptions of work, especially the manufacture of paper.

The two boroughs more to the south, which bound the eastern and western sides of the Zaan, constitute the town of Zaandam, which Napoleon, when he visited the spot in 1811, raised to that rank. Zaandam however, a name which foreigners prefer corrupting into *Sardam* enjoys a degree of prosperity, much greater than that of a village, more particularly as it has been held forth the model of Europe for the construction of ships: the two portions of the town are united together at the mouth of the Zaan, by a strong dam, (as the name implies,) with three arched sluices. There is an excellent inn here, called the *Otter*. The principal portion of the houses are built of wood, but those of stone, which consist chiefly of a single story, keep continually increasing in number. At Zaandyk, one sees even in the exterior of the houses, a distinctive mark of general ease and comfort. The village of Wormer has materially fallen away from the consideration and importance it had assumed, at the time the biscuits for the fleet were prepared here. A lofty tower is still remaining, which recalls the period of its prosperity. No tree is seen in the district as far as the eye can reach, except of dwarf growth. The building of the larger ships has been discontinued at Zaandam, and the construction is now only carried on of boats and vessels of inferior rates; the industry, however, of the place, has been directed into another channel, and the town possesses numerous windmills for various purposes, especially the crushing of oil seeds, sawing of wood, and

manufacturing snuff. The paper mill, which tradition relates, gained for one manufacturer one hundred thousand florins in a single day, has been removed elsewhere, and though the population has been reduced from thirteen thousand to nine thousand, yet the town is still in a rich and flourishing condition. Simple as are the customs and manners adopted in most of the households, such as only opening one of the two doors with which the houses are provided, twice during the life of the occupants, once when the young married couple enter, and the other time when their corpses are carried out, yet people are met with here with large capitals, the residue of the industry of their aucestors. Zaandam is also notorious, as being the temporary place of residence of Peter the Great; but it is not generally known that his sojourn in the town was only of short duration, having remained a much longer period at the dock-yard of Amsterdam, under the superintendence and direction of his friend the Burgomaster Witsen, who was well versed in mathematics and geography, and had written on naval architecture, as well as an excellent work on northern and eastern Tartary. The Emperor Alexander when in Holland, in 1814, failed not to visit the humble dwelling, which Peter the Great had inhabited as a workman, and placed to his memory in the chimney-place a block of marble, inscribed with letters of gold—PETRO MAGNO ALEXANDER. The emperor also had the opportunity of ascertaining, from personal observation, that the manners of the inhabitants of Zaandam are far

removed from that roughness, from that unsocial surliness, from that adherence to ancient forms with which the people of North Holland are generally reproached in Europe. They have, in fact, been materially softened by the general tendency of the European nations to approximate towards civilization, a fact every where observable, and even in Zaandam, in the superior and middling classes of society.

A church in the town possesses a picture descriptive of an affecting incident; a furious bull had killed his master in the presence of the wife, who was *enceinte*. In the agony of despair, she rushed towards the ungovernable animal, which with its horns tossed her into the air; she fell, and the infant, to which she gave birth in dying, survived the catastrophe, if the tradition is to be credited. Zaandam suffered considerably from an irruption of the sea, in February, 1821, but the vestiges of the calamity are now entirely effaced.

Twice every day a steam-boat quits Zaandam on the Y for *Amsterdam*,—AMSTERDAM, a name immortalized in history—a name which shone brilliantly on the map of the world, in America, in the Indian and Pacific oceans, and where it could only be suppressed by substituting the barbarous appellation of the natives. By way of note to these allusions, it may be stated, that New York, in America, was founded by the Dutch at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and bore the name of *New Amsterdam*, until taken by the English in 1664; and the principal island of the group of the

Friendly Isles, in the Pacific, was called *Amsterdam*, having been discovered by Tasman; but since the visit of Cook in 1774, has been designated *Tonga-Tabou*. Reverting again to the name of Amsterdam, it is one recalling to the memory a city, which only six centuries past was merely a poor village, inhabited by fishermen, but being liberated from the thralldom of the barons, the lords of the Amstel, &c., the oppressors of the middle age, began to flourish beneath the protecting *ægis* of the counts of Holland. The epoch we are now alluding to was the early part of the fourteenth century, as in the middle of that era, we find Amsterdam carrying on a considerable commerce with the Baltic, and obtaining important privileges from the King of Sweden. Between the sixteenth and seventeenth century, Amsterdam with the exception of Antwerp, had already become the first commercial city of the Netherlands. The taking of Antwerp by the Spaniards, caused an influx into Holland of all the rich merchants of that city, who had embraced the reformed religion, and was the means of raising Amsterdam to the zenith of its grandeur and opulence. In less than thirty years, from 1585 to 1612, the city was enlarged threefold, and in 1658 had attained its present extent; but it was subsequently to that period, that those splendid edifices were erected which ornament the two canals named the *Heeren* and *Keizers-gracht*, and which with the canal called *Prinsengracht*, environ the city in a triple half-circle, forming a crescent along the

Y more than a league in width. After the peace of Westphalia, Amsterdam ranked unrivalled, as the first mercantile city in Europe, and participated largely in the commerce of the world, through the possessions Holland held in the two Indies.

Like the raging sea, which with frothing foam dashes in vain against the rock standing amidst its waves, so did Amsterdam, protected by its artificial inundations, resist the power of the imperious Louis XIV., though accompanied with a Condé, a Turenne, and a Luxembourg, and who had already extended his dominion over three provinces of the Union ; the city teaching him that his arms were not invincible. The co-operation and treasure of Amsterdam were indispensable, in enabling William III. to deliver England from despotism and the Jesuits, by the Revolution in 1688. Its zealous and active participation in the war of succession, forced an ancient enemy, *le Grand Monarque*, humbly, but vainly, to supplicate the republic to grant him peace. During, however, the long peace of the eighteenth century, luxury enervated this metropolis of commerce through its profuseness of wealth, and in 1787, the Prussians became its masters. The lamentable spectacle was also exhibited, of the descendants of the conquerors of Louis XIV., opening the gates of their city with acclamations of joy, to receive Frenchmen, just escaped from the subjection of Robespierre, and still bowing beneath that of the *Convention*. This was a fatal step for Amsterdam, fatal to the commercial grandeur of the republic. The wars with England,

as well in 1795 as in 1803, despoiled it of immense riches, which were either entrusted to the ocean, or in its colonies; and the unfortunate incorporation with France, in 1801, seemed the consummation of its ruin, which was, however, happily controverted by the Restoration, in 1813; from which date, Amsterdam has commenced a new birth, more especially since the separation from Belgium, the object of all its wishes, as a prolonged union with that country would have drawn nearly the whole of its commerce to Antwerp, which is still in possession of the navigation of the Rhine and the colonies.

We will now suppose ourselves before the city, by the *pyroscaphe* of Zaandam, as from this side, Amsterdam presents a beautiful perspective view, gradually displaying its finest buildings. The first object which strikes our attention, is the steeple of the *Westerkerk*, or West Church, being the loftiest in the city, extending to a height of three hundred feet; one also sees the new Lutheran Church, with its beautiful copper cupola, originally a gift from the kings of Sweden, which was destroyed by fire, in 1822, but re-established three years afterwards, by the voluntary subscriptions of the Lutheran community, and other protestants resident in the city. The *Old Church*, dedicated during catholicism, to St. Nicholas, which contains three beautiful paintings on glass, and the tombs of the admirals *Heemskerk*, *Van der Zaan*, *Zweerts*, and *Van der Hulst*. On the quay of the Y, is observed the humble dwelling of the immortal de Ruiter; the *Zeemanshoop*,

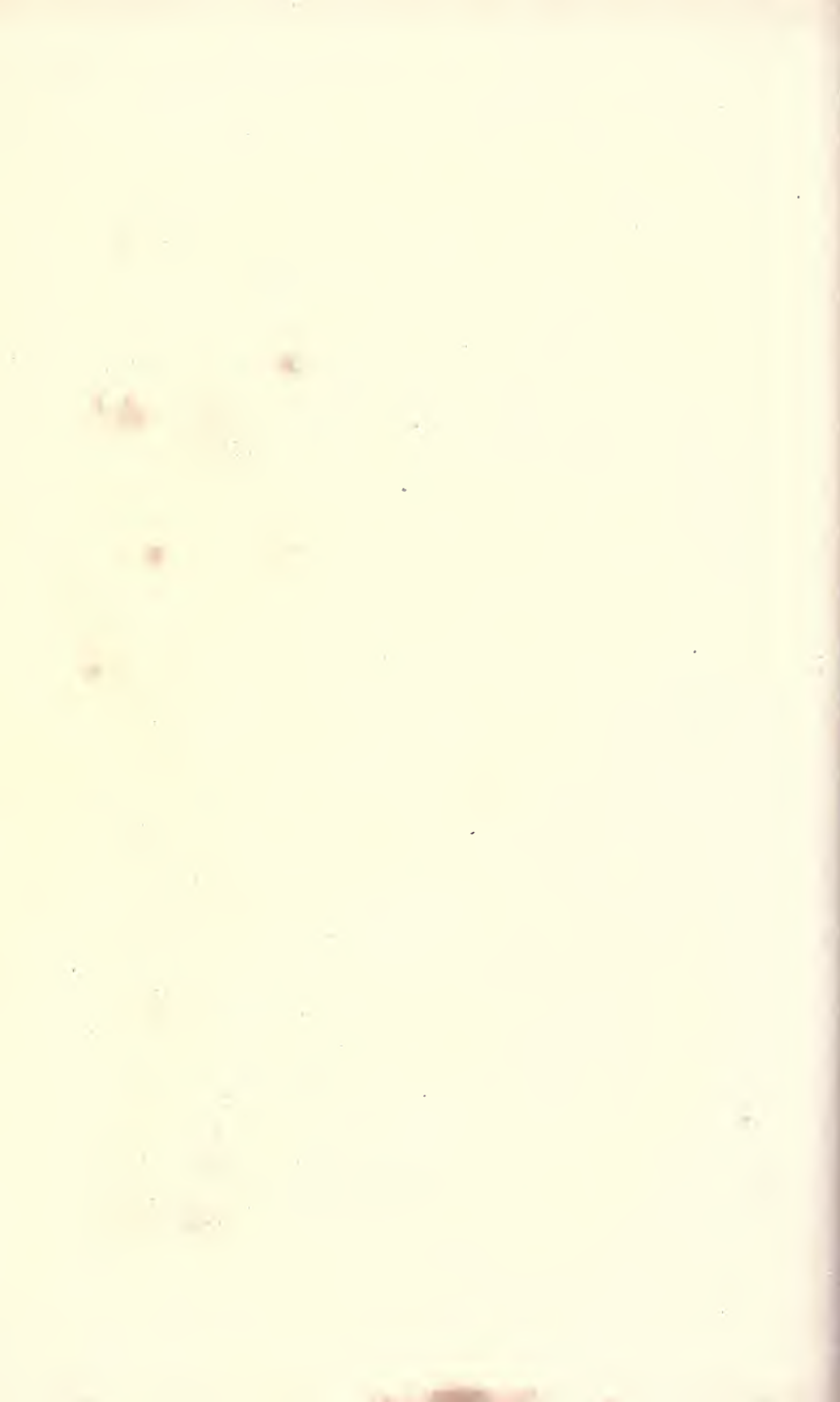


W H Barlett.

A H Payne

GENERAL VIEW OF AMSTERDAM.
 VUE GÉNÉRALE D'AMSTERDAM.

GEZICHT OP AMSTERDAM.





A. H. Payne.

MONTAUBAN'S TOWER, AMSTERDAM.
TOUR DE MONTAUBAN AMSTERDAM.
DE MONTAUBAN'S TOWER, AMSTERDAM.

W. H. Bartlett





W H Bartlett

A H Payne

LUTHERAN NEW CHURCH, AMSTERDAM.

LA NOUVELLE ÉGLISE LUTHÉRIENNE. AMSTERDAM. DE LUTHERSCHE NIEUWE KERK TE AMSTERDAM



a society for ameliorating the condition of sailors; the school of marine; the extensive dock-yard on the Isle of Kattenburg, which with the isles of Wittenburg and Oostenburg, are comprised in the circumference of the city; where is also observed the naval storehouse, one thousand seven hundred feet in length, whence, in 1639, at the very time that Admiral Tromp was blockading the Spanish fleet in the ports of England, were equipped in one month, sixty ships of war, which were to annihilate with a single blow the expedition of the Spaniards. The dock-yard merits especially the attention of foreigners, all the vessels of the Dutch fleet being built either here, or at the Helder, Rotterdam, Helvoetsluis, or Flushing. From the spot alluded to, the whole side of the city contiguous to the Y, with all the bustle and animation of its commerce, are exposed to the open view of the spectator; while, on the other side of the gulf, is perceived the opening of the *Grand Canal*. It is there where the tongue of land we have previously mentioned stretches out, and forms a large and secure haven; but the mud of the river Y, which accumulated at this point, offered great obstacles to the navigation, in addition to the bank of sand at its mouth, called the *Pampus*—so much so, that the larger merchantmen found too little depth of water. This inconvenience gave rise to serious apprehensions, more especially as the Y often flooded the lower parts of the city. The government proposed to relieve the commerce from these inconveniences, by uniting to the main land an island in the *Zuiderzee*,

named *Marken*, digging a canal from thence to the Y, closing the mouth of the gulf by an embankment with flood gates, so that Amsterdam could only be approached seawards by three sluices, that of the *Pampus*, and the two canals. This vast, gigantic project, however worthy of a liberal government, met with the greatest opposition in the very city for whose benefit it was intended. The public dreaded the idea of being shut out from the Y, and, consequently, from the sea; and, as Mr. Warin expressed himself in the States-General, "of seeing Amsterdam reduced from a maritime city, as it was, to the rank of a city of the interior;" of leaving the three hundred vessels which, on the average, daily arrive from the *Zuiderzee*, to the mercy of the tides and winds, and thereby of the sluices; and thus striking a mortal blow at the navigation, commerce, and even at the means of supplying Amsterdam with necessaries. Such was the popular opinion, and which, being announced by the city representatives in the States-General, induced the government to relinquish the contemplated design; but it adopted all that was essentially necessary in protecting Amsterdam from the inundations of the Y, by constructing a dike, and, in order to obviate shoal water, digging two basins on two sides of the city, in which merchant vessels floated with considerable depth of water, and in perfect safety, defended by two dikes with large sluices. The works and basin on the eastern side are on a more extensive scale than those on the western.

The largest and most memorable building in the city is the royal palace, which was previously the *Hotel de Ville*, or Town-House, and built expressly for that purpose. When Amsterdam, in the middle of the seventeenth century, had attained the apex of its prosperity, the ancient Town-House was replaced by another more suitable to the dignity of the chief commercial city of that age. In the course of seven years, from 1648 to 1655, this amazing work was completed, the structure resting on thirteen thousand six hundred and eighty-nine wooden piles : indeed, all the houses in the city are forced to have the same artificial foundation, to ensure their duration. The edifice is two hundred and eighty-two feet long, two hundred and thirty-five broad, and one hundred and sixteen high, with a round tower, at an elevation of one hundred and fifty-seven feet. The greatest profusion of marbles of various colours strikes the eye. The splendid hall, called that of the citizens, or the *Burgerzaal*, open to every inhabitant, from the richest to the poorest, is connected with each apartment, and is the loftiest, most ample, and richest decorated hall in Europe. All the large rooms are ornamented with pictures and sculptures, or paintings imitating the sculpture of the greatest masters of the Dutch school, no embellishment having been neglected by the architect, *Jacob van Kampen*, to render the building one of the most remarkable in Europe ; but as a palace, it is only the shadow of what it was as the *Town-House*, *avec ces grands souvenirs* of the republic. It was Louis Napoleon,

the *ephemeral* king of Holland, who converted the building from its primitive destination, though it is necessary to own, that by the demolition of the small edifice for public weighing, the beautiful *Place du Dam* has obtained a much greater degree of regularity and extent, and that thus the palace attracts the view from a greater distance than the Town-House was capable of doing.

The middle of the *Place du Dam* is at present occupied by a wooden building, appropriated as a temporary exchange. The original edifice, the foundations of which have given way, having been erected between the years 1608 and 1613, on the river Amstel, extending two hundred and fifty feet in length, and one hundred and forty in breadth. The magistrates of the city have offered to public competition the execution of the best plan for a new exchange, which will, therefore, in all probability, be finer, and much more capacious than the old building.

By the side of the palace, on the Dam, is situated the *Nieuwe Kerk*, or New Church, formerly called St. Catherine, being the only one, except the *Oude Kerk*, or Old Church, and two chapels, which were, in former times, dedicated to the catholic worship, the other seven having been built during the period of the reformed religion. The New Church has no steeple; but contains the tomb of Admiral de Ruiter who died, at Syracuse, from his wounds, in 1676: his monument is about to be renewed, and opened to the public. Likewise the tombs of Admiral van



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PALACE AND OLD CHURCH, AMSTERDAM.
 LE PALAIS ET LA VIEILLE ÉGLISE, AMSTERDAM.
 HET PALEIS TE AMSTERDAM.



Galen, killed, in 1653, in an engagement against the English; and of the young captain Bentineck, who fell in the battle of the Doggerbank, in 1781; and holds, also, the mortal remains of VONDEL, whose poetic genius has ranked him among the brightest ornaments of his native country: his death occurred in 1679, and is commemorated by a simple urn of white marble, imposing from its very simplicity. By way of digression, it may be here observed, that Amsterdam has not been less the principal seat and capital of the commerce than the literature of Holland. It was in this city, as early as the sixteenth century, that the literary triumvirate, *Coornhert*, *Spiegelhel*, and *Visscher*, purified the diction of the prose as well as poetical compositions from numerous foreign innovations, which, during the government of Burgundy, had been introduced, and created a more philosophic style; it was here that *Hooft* softened and refined the rebel language, and sung lays of love with the elegance of Tibullus, while in history he made Tacitus his example; it was here that *Vondel* poured forth, with beauty, energy, and spirit, every species of poetical effusion, if we except that of comedy; here lived the harmonious and pathetic *De Decker*; here celebrated the sublime *Antonides* the grandeur of the city; here dwelt the patriotic bards, *Helmers* and *Loots*, who fed the sacred flame of liberty, even beneath foreign subjugation; here it was that *Bilderdyk* was born, the greatest poet Holland has produced in modern times, whose writings would have insured him the

admiration of Europe, had they been composed in a language more generally known.

The New Church has also a pulpit elaborately carved, and an excellent organ. In 1814, this sacred edifice witnessed the celebration of a grand national event, the adoption of the *Constitution of the Netherlands*, which took place the 29th of May, at an assembly of the most eminent citizens; and the day following, the very day Paris capitulated, the Prince of Orange took the oaths prescribed for the maintenance of that *same constitution*, being inaugurated sovereign of the Netherlands, though happily he is not now king of Belgium: that day will be ever memorable among the epochs of a people, united heart and soul to an illustrious dynasty, who ought never to have any other subjects, save the people of Holland.

It would be tedious describing all the edifices and institutions worthy of observation in Amsterdam, and we shall therefore content ourselves with enumerating those most remarkable. The *Reformed Religion* has twelve churches, in one of which the service is performed in the French language; the *English Episcopalian* and *Presbyterian*, two churches; the *Lutherans*, two; the *Restored Lutherans*, one, a sect who are reputed more orthodox in their tenets than the other Lutherans; the *Catholics*, three churches with steeples, besides several chapels; the *Baptists*, one; the *Arminians* and *Greek Christians*, a church in communion, that of the Arminians no longer existing; the *German* and *Portuguese Jews*,

who amount in number to twenty-five thousand, and live principally in the eastern district of the city, have two handsome synagogues. For the encouragement and prosecution of the arts and sciences is founded, the *Royal Institute of the Netherlands*, erected by King Louis, in 1808, in imitation of the establishment in France. The society, *Felix Meritis*, was instituted in 1777, and possesses a spacious building on the *Kaizersgracht*, ornamented with a Corinthian colonnade, and provided with an observatory, a museum of natural curiosities, and a library. The establishment is divided into sections for literature, commerce, physics, painting, sculpture, and music, with lectures every week, and each Friday the students in the musical section perform a concert in the great hall. The whole work is the result of commerce, anxious to obtain recreation by means of intellectual enjoyment, and which has even survived the iron yoke of Napoleon. The summit of the building, together with the cupola of the palace, are conspicuous to the eye in all parts of the city and environs, as far as Haarlem. In 1632, the city founded a school for the study of literature, nominated the *Athenæum*, and which has been celebrated by the lectures of Professors Vossius, Wetstein, D'Orville, Burman, Schulters, Wytttenback, Cras, and Van Swinden, who, in 1798, was *Rapporteur* of the Institute of France; in the audience hall are the portraits of the professors, and annexed is a botanical garden. The house called the *Trippenkuys*, the place of the assembly

of the Institute, contains a celebrated collection of paintings, among which are some fine specimens of Rembrandt, Van der Helst, Backuyzen, Steen, Gerard Douw, and many *chefs d'œuvres* of other Dutch masters. There are several private galleries of pictures, belonging to the more wealthy inhabitants, which are open to the inspection of foreigners, amateurs of the arts. There are three theatres, the Dutch, French, and German. Among the benevolent institutions, it will suffice to name the asylum for the blind; a hospital in the city, and another in the fauxbourgs; the house of correction, erected in 1783, exhibiting the greatest order, and exemplary regularity; the school of marine, and then the primary institution, *the schools for the poor*, the eulogy on which has been pronounced by ocular witnesses, competent and impartial judges, the celebrated Cuvier, and Professor Cousin. There are likewise several receptacles for aged women, who, from indigence require an asylum.

The commerce of Amsterdam materially decreased during the latter years of the eighteenth century, but is again reviving, especially the traffic of the Rhine in colonial merchandize; the manufactories, which formed a very important branch of business, have been nearly annihilated; but among the few extant, those for the refining of sugar occupy the most prominent station, some of the establishments employing steam engines. There are several private ship-builders' yards, who work chiefly for the Society of Commerce, whose principal place of meeting is

here ; and the advantages emanating from this society, in favour of the commerce of the Indies, and general industry, are indisputable. Several tobacco manufactories also exist, and a manufactory of *tulle* or net, besides which there are numerous windmills in the fauxbourgs, and neighbourhood, especially for the sawing of wood, &c. &c. The inhabitants of the city are estimated at about two hundred thousand.

The walks in the environs of Amsterdam possess few beauties ; at the *upper sluice*, where the river Amstel, which is of some breadth, enters the city, the eye reposes with delight on the tranquil bosom of the waters, bordered with beautiful country-seats, and various splendid mansions, by the side of the city. There is also an agreeable park, but of limited extent, a fourth part of it being occupied with gardens and summer-houses, known by the name of the *Plantaadje*, or plantation. On the south-west of the city, is the long Faubourg, called *Overtoom*, which leads to the lake of Haarlem ; an inland expanse of water, formed by four smaller lakes, covering together a large portion of South Holland, and which continue increasing in size. The manifest advantages which would result from draining this sheet of water, and producing an extensive tract of fertile land, have, since the sixteenth century, given rise to various projects for the completion of this desirable object, all of which have been frustrated by the natural difficulties opposed to the undertaking.

Nearly in the middle of the lake, a little on the western side, is situated *Leyden*, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of Holland, supposed to be the castle *Lugdunum Batavorum*, of the Romans; at least, the existence of a height in the midst of the city, and formerly a fortress, which is still called the *Burg*, or castle, gives some probability to the opinion. No certain data, however, are known of the origin of the city; it belonged to the viscount of the castle, the *Burggraaf*, a dignity attached to the most ancient family of Holland, that of *Wassenaar*; but it was not until after the siege in 1420, by John of Bavaria, that Leyden was united under the lordships of the county; since which period, it has occupied a fourth rank among the cities of Holland, though in the seventeenth century, its importance had so much increased, that it was reckoned the principal town, with the exception of Amsterdam. In 1574, the population did not exceed sixteen thousand souls, at the time of the memorable siege, in which such striking and affecting instances of indomitable courage were exhibited on the part of the Hollanders, such examples being only elicited, when the grand interests of humanity are at stake. The Spaniards, after having defeated and slain the two brothers of William-the-Silent, Louis and Henry, Counts of Nassau, returned to Leyden, the attacks of the two counts having caused the enemy to raise the blockade. The desperate resistance of the citizens, equal in bravery to that of the inhabitants of Haarlem and

Alkmaar, diverted the regular system of attack, and the besiegers had recourse to means more lingering, and much less glorious, but more certain, of reducing the city by starvation. The city, surrounded with sixty redoubts of the enemy, seemed doomed to be irrevocably lost, and all the acts of heroism of the citizens rendered futile; when William resolved on adopting the only means remaining in his power, that of opening the country to the waves of the ocean, following the maxim of the Hollanders in those days, "*A country useless is worth more than a country lost.*" The inundation, however, being too shallow for floating even the smallest craft, in consequence of the wind proving adverse, prevented the fleet of the Zealanders from affording assistance to the besieged; all circumstances, therefore, presaged the fall of the city. The courage of the inhabitants, which had proved itself invincible against the sword of the enemy, was subdued at last by famine, and, with menacing voices, they demanded of the burgomaster, VAN DER WERFF, the capitulation of the town. "My oath is opposed to it," exclaimed the hero, "but does not prohibit me from dying; here is my body, divide it; it will afford you some nourishment, but do not forsake your duty." Full of shame and remorse, each mutineer became transformed individually into a hero; each rushed towards the ramparts, crying out, "We will devour our left arm, and defend ourselves to the death with our right, before we will deliver our city to

the enemy." Such patriotic devotion did not remain unrequited; heaven sent a favourable wind, the waters increased over the land, and the vessels approached the walls. The Spaniards took to flight, having lost a thousand of their troops; and directly afterwards, the wind veered, and drove back the waters towards the ocean. So heroic a defence, which had cost, through war, famine, and pestilence, the lives of six thousand of the inhabitants, more than a third of the population, was the salvation of the rising republic, as the capture of Leyden would have broken all unity of resistance. In order to recompense the inhabitants, the prince and the States granted them an university; and the contemporary writers assert, that the grant was estimated as a greater benefit than a long exemption from taxes. The university soon became the glory and ornament of the city, though it did not constitute the principal source of its existence. The manufactures, especially of woollen cloths, conferred on it a notoriety and character of solidity, while they were the means of augmenting the population, the city for two centuries having contained ninety thousand inhabitants and thirteen thousand houses. On the decline of the manufactures, which were unable to compete with the industry of the English, the number of the people dwindled to twenty-eight thousand, but have again increased within these latter years to thirty-five thousand. The manufactures of woollen cloth, of serge, and blankets, are be-

ginning to revive; and the separation from Belgium, in 1835, has caused the establishment of a considerable cotton manufactory.

In 1807, a disastrous accident occurred to the city, by the blowing-up of a vessel, which was fastened to the side of a canal, in one of the finest quarters of the town, and laden with thirty thousand pounds of gunpowder. Many of the best houses in Leyden, and several more humble dwellings were destroyed by the explosion, and more than one hundred and eighty men, women, and children, killed beneath the ruins. The king, Louis Napoleon, both by his presence, liberality and encouragement to others, rendered speedy and effectual assistance to the unhappy sufferers. This feeling of sympathy in addition to many other favours accorded to the city, and especially the extraordinary munificence of the nation, which contributed more than a million florins to relieve the distressed, mitigated materially the severity of the calamity. The portion of the town laid waste, now remains a place for exercise.

Leyden lies in the midst of the district of *Rhynland*, which derives its name from two small branches of the Rhine; it is surrounded with luxuriant meadows, rivalling those of Delft in producing the best quality of butter in Holland, or rather in Europe, and has a considerable market for grain. The city is extensive, and is environed with delightful ramparts, but the walks are not equal to the *promenades* of Haarlem; the streets are broad, with various canals, planted with beautiful trees, and the

two branches of the Rhine flowing through. In the fine spacious street, called *Breed Straat*, is the Town Hall, an ancient edifice, which contains a picture by Luc of Leyden, one of the first Dutch painters in the sixteenth century, and contemporary with Holbein and Albert Durer; also another painting of the modern school, the devotion of the Burgo-master, Van der Werff, executed by Van Bree, of Antwerp. In the church of St. Peter, are the tombs of the great Boerhaave, the *Hippocrates* of later years; of Camper, whose discoveries formed a prelude to those of Cuvier; of Lussac, author of a French pamphlet, which was written in favour of the *juste-milieu* system, between despotism and liberty. Lussac was the friend of Washington and Adams, but persecuted by the demagogues for declaring to them the truth; of the learned traveller, *Meerman*, who under Napoleon was senator of the empire; of the great naturalist, *Brugmans*, who ranked high likewise as a scholar. A simple stone records the memory of the noble Kemper, who having aided in liberating his country from the insufferable thralldom of the French, retired tranquilly to his studies, until his co-patriots induced him again to come forth into public life, in order to represent them in the States General. All these celebrated characters were, with the exception of Meerman, professors of the University of Leyden; an university which has contributed so pre-eminently and liberally in disseminating knowledge throughout Europe; at the same time, that it can boast of Arminius, of Coccejus, of Van Voorst,



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TOWN HALL, LEIDEN.
SALLE DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE, A LEYDE. STADHUIS TH. LEYDEN



the translator of the Bible ; of the celebrated preachers, Rau, Borger, and Van der Palm, the latter of whom is still living ; of Hemsterhuis, Ruhnkenius, Valckenaer, Wyttenback, Reuvens, Hamaker, whose names are enrolled in the annals of literature ; of Albinus, Gaubius, and Sandifort, noted in medicine ; of Gravesande, Musschenbroek, and Lulofs, in the sciences ; and of Noodt and Van der Kessel, in jurisprudence. The existing government have been very instrumental in improving the university, and the botanical garden has been enlarged three-fourths, under the superintendence of Brugmans ; the museum of natural history highly merits the attention of all travellers, being one of the most complete in Europe, especially in its selection of birds, collected by director Femminck, celebrated for his works on ornithology. The museum of antiquities has been formed during the reign of the present king, by M. Reuvens, and enriched through his majesty's liberality ; its value having been also greatly augmented by a collection of Egyptian antiquities obtained from Leghorn. There is also a very interesting collection of curiosities, brought by Professor Siebold, from Japan ; besides cabinets of ancient mouldings, stamps, monies, instruments, and apparatus of natural philosophy, and implements of rural economy ; an anatomical theatre, enriched with the extensive and celebrated collection of M. Brugmans ; a library, with a fine collection of eastern manuscripts. There is also a theatre, an extensive military prison, formerly a hospital,

without the city, and within the walls, a large court of justice, which dates its origin from the reign of the counts of Holland: Among the literary institutions, is a society for Dutch literature, and two societies for mathematics, as applied to the arts, and for painting.

In the environs of the city, is the *chateau* of Endegeest, formerly the retreat of Descartes. Amidst the numerous villages in the district of *Rhynland*, and of which Leyden is the capital, we shall only enumerate Warmond, situated in a northerly direction, the ancient domain of a family whose name has been rendered celebrated in the naval annals of the country, at the taking of Cadiz, in 1596. Warmond has a very ancient church of the reformed religion, and a catholic seminary, and is altogether a pleasant village. To the south-west of Leyden, is an agreeable promenade, conducting to Voorschoten, an old village, which existed as early as the tenth century. To the westward, lies Valkenburg, where a well-known market for horses has been held for many centuries; also, *Rhynsburg*, surrounded with corn-fields, and whose abbey, which was the receptacle only of noble ladies, was in high repute in the middle ages, but the last vestiges of the stately edifice were razed "by the vandalism of the satellites of Napoleon." In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Rhynsburg was the principal seat of a religious sect, who adopted the most liberal tenets, not having any appointed preacher, but the members mutually enlightening each other; the

baptismal ceremony was performed on adults, by immersing them in water, after the custom of the primitive church. To the east, along the Rhine, are situated Kouderkerk, with several tile and lime-kilns, and an establishment for deranged people; Alphen, with two other contiguous villages, extending for a league in distance, in the midst of a delightful country, and where the Rhine meandering, appears with highly picturesque effect. Zwammerdam and Bodegrave, two flourishing villages, containing about one thousand one hundred inhabitants, both places having become notorious through the destruction they were subjected to, in 1672, by the *hordes* of Louis XIV., at whose court presided at the self-same period, the enlightened spirits of literature, erudition, and the fine arts; and this extraordinary and anomalous contrast was exemplified by the encouragement and patronage bestowed on Racine, Boileau, and Cassini, and the general conflagration in 1689, after the manner of the Tartars, of all the villages of the Upper Rhine, from Stuttgard even to Treves.

To the south of Leyden, following the canal from the city to Delft and the Hague, we meet with *Leydschendam* (signifying the dike of Leyden), with a beautiful church and cupola. Between this village and the two latter cities, the canal is bordered with extensive gardens, with summer-houses on the banks; on the opposite side, the eye lights on an extension of luxuriant meadows, and the lofty spires of Delft on the horizon; amidst the fields is seen

Hofwyk (the name implying, a refuge of the courtier), which in earlier days was the retreat of the famous poet, Constantine Huygens, secretary to four princes of Orange, and father of the great astronomer.

Delft holds its station third in the rank of the cities of the province of Holland, and owes its origin in 1072, to Godefroy de Bossu, Duke of Lorraine. This prince had usurped the power in Holland, and married the too-celebrated Mathilda, the friend of pope Gregory VII. In 1536, the city was nearly destroyed by a dreadful fire, but was soon after rebuilt by William *the Silent*, who there passed his latter years, until deprived of life by the hand of the assassin *Balthazar Gérard*, the murderous instrument of Philip II. and the Jesuits. The states have erected in honour of his memory, a monument in the New Church of Delft, beneath which repose the mortal remains of the members of the house of Orange, with the exception of the unfortunate William V., who died at Brunswick, in 1806; the tomb is composed of black marble, with the figure of the prince in white marble, stretched in the attitude of death, with his faithful dog represented lying at his feet, who, in 1572, saved the life of his master; in the same church, is seen a monument to the immortal Grotius. The church, was built in 1381, and has a spire three hundred feet in height, and forms one of the sides of the great market-place; the opposite part being occupied by the town-hall, the most beautiful building in Holland, since that of Amsterdam has become the royal palace, and





wherein are placed several pictures of Miereveld and other artists. The Old Church stands on the bank of a canal, which intersects the whole length of the city ; within its walls are the monuments of two illustrious admirals, Peter Hein, who captured Bahia in the Brazils, in 1624, and in 1628, took the Spanish fleet laden with the treasures of America, which he brought into the ports of Holland, and died in the cause of his country, in 1629 ; and of Martin Tromp, who was idolized by the Dutch sailors, and denominated by them their *Grandfather* ; he was conqueror of a Spanish fleet, in 1639, off the coast of England, and of the English themselves, in 1652, and was killed in combating these latter enemies of the state, in 1653. There is also a tomb raised to the memory of the great naturalist, Leeuwenhoek, immortalized by his discoveries with the microscope ; and a monumental stone indicates the spot where lies buried the simple countryman, Poot, whom nature created a poet.

The principal source of revenue, of the city of Delft, consisted formerly in the manufacture of crockery-ware, which is now discontinued, with the exception of a single manufactory. Under the present government, a military school was established here, but in 1828, was transferred to Breda, under the appellation of the " Military Academy." Delft, however, still possesses a large magazine for artillery, near the port of Rotterdam. In former years, there was also within the city, a powder magazine, which blew up, in 1654, and out of five hundred houses,

two hundred were reduced to ruins, and three hundred people lost their lives. Again, in 1742, a powder-mill exploded, but the event was attended with much less calamitous results. Throughout Delft there prevails a dull melancholy stillness, occasioned by the paucity of people, the inhabitants, who amount only to fifteen thousand, not being sufficiently numerous in comparison to the extent of the city; which may in fact be denominated a city of tombs, the *necropolis* of Holland. Grotius was born here, and the Great Stadtholder, Frederick Henry, who combined with the military talents of his brother, Maurice, the moderation and tolerance of his father, William *the Silent*; it was also the place of birth of Leeuwenhoek, and the Grand Pensionary Heinsius, who, with Marlborough and Eugène, formed that triumvirate, on whom, from the year 1706 to 1711, depended the destinies of Europe.

In a westerly and south-westerly direction, as far as the Cape of Holland, extends the fertile district of *Westland*, rich in fruit-trees, vegetables, and corn, and while some connoisseurs in butter, prefer that produced from the meadows in the neighbourhood of Delft, others maintain the superiority of the quality of that obtained round Leyden. Westland comprises several villages; as *Gravesande* (implying the sands of the count), formerly a walled town, with a port, and a residence of the counts of Holland; *Monster* (the monastery), built according to tradition, in 1006, and where has been discovered a Roman milestone. *Naaldwyk*, situated in a fertile territory, the

lordship of an ancient family of Holland, at present extinct, which, towards the close of the fifteenth century, together with the family of Brederode struggled courageously for many years against the house of Austria; and lastly, Honslaarsdyk, the favourite abode of the Stadtholder, William III. In the southern portion of this district, on the river Meuse, are found the large market towns of *Maassluis* and *Vlaardingen*; the former contains four thousand inhabitants and is celebrated for its cod fishery; the latter is situated to the north of the site of the ancient city of *Vlaardingen*, which, in the eleventh century was the chief place of a marquisate and residence of the counts of Holland, but has been since overwhelmed with the waters of the Meuse. The present town of *Vlaardingen* has a population of six thousand, who take an active part in the herring fishery off the coast of Scotland, which is now a traffic far from being the lucrative source to Holland, which it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Still, however, when the fishing boats depart on the expedition the day is kept as a holiday, celebrated after the Dutch custom, with prayer and divine worship: the poet Hoogoliet was born here.

In taking an easterly course from *Vlaardingen* we arrive at *Schiedam*, in earlier days a fishing town, but since the middle of the eighteenth century celebrated for its distilleries. In the ancient records of Holland little note is made of *Schiedam*, but in latter times it has become a place of notoriety, through the branch of industry it now prosecutes,

and is enabled to export spirit, to a considerable amount, especially to England, where it is known as *Hollands*, as well as to North America. In 1775, the number of distilleries did not exceed one hundred and twenty, but in 1798 had augmented to two hundred and sixty. This manufacture, which is the sole means of subsistence to the town, has been subjected to innumerable obstructions, as much on the part of the administration of customs during the dominion of the French, as at the time when Belgium was united with Holland. In order to accede to the wishes of the Belgians, the government changed the mode of collecting the duties, which struck at the very root of the whole establishment, and has caused languor and dulness ever since to pervade the town: at the height of its prosperity, it is stated that thirty thousand pigs were fed with the wash from the distilleries. The constant smoke has rendered the houses quite black, but, in spite of this unpleasant outward aspect, many of the inhabitants are not only distinguished for wealth, but by that air of urbanity and intelligence which is seldom met with, except in large and populous cities. Schiedam contains a population of eleven thousand, and has a fine town hall, an exchange, and an agreeable promenade on the banks of the Meuse. About half a league distant is the village of Delftshaven, or *the port of Delft*. During the revolution of 1795 the inhabitants emancipated themselves from the protective power of the city of Delft; the point of contention, being, in fact, a miniature





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ROTTERDAM.

representation of that between the *city of Basle* and *country of Basle*, which has occurred in our own times, though it was not marked by scenes of bloodshed. Delftshaven obtained its rights from the city, but has not in consequence become either more happy or more rich.

At the distance of half a league from Delftshaven is situated ROTTERDAM, the second commercial city of Holland, and now one of the principal in Europe. As it has latterly been our lot to record so many instances of decaying affluence and traffic, it is pleasant to dwell on an instance of prosperity, continuing constantly on the increase. The origin of Rotterdam has not been ascertained with any certainty; but, in 1272, it was granted certain privileges, and in 1488 was the concentrated point of the civil war. It suffered severely in the sixteenth century, first, from fire, in 1563; and then in 1572, from the Spanish army, but the same century witnessed, in a remarkable degree, its aggrandizement; for, though in the year 1414, it was reckoned amongst the small cities, yet its agreeable locality attracted the attention of numerous travellers, and what is still more, of travellers from Naples, for we find in the work of *Junius* on Holland, that a certain Chrysostome, a native of that city, thus describes, in one of his letters, the vivid impression that Rotterdam had made upon him; after having extolled the industry, comfort, and neatness prevailing in Holland and its towns, he continues—"there is also a small but delightful city called Rotterdam, where

we sojourned two days, and where I was not able to satiate my eyesight, though it is surpassed by many others in grandeur and riches. The ramparts, the gates, the streets have something about them cheerful and pleasing: the buildings display an air of gaiety, while the air itself was grateful to me and seemed cooling and refreshing." It is true, that the author, after the custom of the times, attributes all its perfections to the influence of *Erasmus*, whose native city had thus communicated to him so much delight; but still he must have been deeply impressed with the beauties, having depicted them with so much warmth of feeling. Erasmus who cleared the way for Reform in religion, was born at Rotterdam, in 1467, and a statue, in bronze, has been erected to his memory at the end of the grand square which bears his name. In 1575, Rotterdam was the principal of the smaller cities of Holland, when William I. for the first time convoked its representative to the States General of Holland, the city having had the honour of returning, as its pensionary, the celebrated *Grotius*. Rotterdam occupies a site, on the northern branch of the Meuse, extremely favourable for commerce: the river after its union with the *Waal* divides itself into different streams, receiving the waters of the *Lek* and *Yssel*, and thus enables the city to communicate with the interior of Holland, with Dordrecht and Zealand on the one side, and on the other with the sea. The collection, however, of the mud of the river in the northern branch, threatens the total interruption of the navigation, which is the



THE STATUE OF ERASMUS, ROTTERDAM.

STANDBEELD VAN ERASMUS

STATUE D'ERASME, ROTTERDAM.







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A VIEW IN ROTTERDAM.

KGLISE A ROTTERDAM.

GEZIGT OP DE GROOTE KERK TE ROTTERDAM.

reason that the route of the southern channel by Helvoetsluis and Dordrecht is used. In order, however, to avoid the consequent *detour*, a canal has been dug across the Isle of Voorne, so that large vessels can arrive in a single day from the mouth of the Meuse, at the port of Rotterdam, where they are enabled to take up their stations before the very doors of the merchants in the large canals, which are kept clear, and merit the name of *ports* or *havens*, which is conferred on them. The exterior of the city, *Buitenstad*, has extensive quays, especially that of *Boompjes*, along the Meuse, bordered with splendid mansions. The fine houses we behold and numerous large ships, with a forest of lofty masts and flags of every commercial nation in the world, waving in the breeze, all combine to constitute Rotterdam the most beautiful city in Holland. In an easterly direction is a very extensive building, which comprises the dock yard and naval magazine. The interior of the city, *Binnenstad*, from the land side presents much fewer objects of attraction, being in the form of an obtuse triangle, with several narrow streets ; the *Binnenstad* and *Buitenstad* uniting by the *High Street*, *Hoogstraat*, which was formerly a dike. The crowd of people at Rotterdam is immense, particularly on market days, and the Exchange, the façade of which is much finer than that of Amsterdam, is situated in the most frequented quarter. The prosperous state of the city has enabled the citizens to rebuild the Town Hall, but according to public opinion, neither the style nor taste of its construction is equal to the

expense incurred; the front is ornamented with Corinthian columns, with a grand vestibule, and the roof is supported by *caryatides*. Rotterdam is the central point of the meeting of the steam boats, which are constantly passing to and fro; from hence they start to England, with which country no city in Holland has so intimate a connexion; they navigate the Meuse and Waal towards Germany, by Nimeguen, and to Bois-le-Duc; they go also to the Scheldt by Middleburg; neither is Rotterdam surpassed by the capital in its intercourse with the East Indies, neither in the receipt of vessels richly laden, nor in those dispatched with colonial produce to Germany and Switzerland; all this union of trade has caused the city to flourish to such an extent that the warehouses are overflowing with merchandize, and the word, almost forgot in commerce, of *enlargement*, is there still understood, though, it would appear, there are unforeseen obstacles to oppose it. The rent of houses has advanced to a height for a long time unknown, and the city, in fact presents a picture of Holland in the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth century, though the description given by Lady Montague of the excessive cleanliness of the streets is not now very applicable. Amongst the churches, is the cathedral of the Reformists, formerly the church of St. Lawrence, built in the fifteenth century; it has a lofty steeple, but not pointed, an organ constructed at a great expense, and contains the monuments of Admirals de Witt, Kortenaar, and De Liefde, and of Captain Van Brakel. The Re-



THE GREAT CHURCH, ROTTERDAM.

Engraved by J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A.

Printed by J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A.



formists have also four other churches, that of the Lutherans has a cupola remarkable for its structure ; the English Episcopalians, and Scotch and English Presbyterians have each chapels, the Catholics are erecting two churches with belfries, the interior of that in the *Hoogstraat* is in form of a rotunda, after the Pantheon, at Rome. The Arminians, who are a numerous sect, have also a fine church. For the encouragement of the arts and sciences Rotterdam has a branch department of the Society of the Fine Arts and *Belles Lettres*, the three other connecting branches being at Amsterdam, the Hague, and at Leyden ; the Batavian Society of Experimental Physics, which is held at the Exchange, and the society of *Variety and Harmony*. Among the celebrated characters Rotterdam has produced, after Erasmus, we will enumerate only two ; the Count Gisbert Charles de Hogendorp, an irreproachable patriot, who mainly contributed to the restoration of the independence of Holland, in 1813, and who, ever since, as a member of the States General, has defended the freedom of commerce, as much against the Belgian members as against the ministry ; and John Henry Van der Palm, the greatest orator that Holland can claim, who is professor at Leyden, and a translator of the Bible, a man, whose eloquent productions are of that high order of merit that they ought to be more generally known in Europe, and which would infallibly ensue, were the Dutch language more widely cultivated.

Rotterdam forms the capital of the district of

Schieland, which, with that of *Rhinland* and *Delfland*, are the three principal of the different districts into which Holland is divided, in order to attend with more vigilance to the regular course of the waters and guard more effectually against inundations. In 1809, the city contained only fifty-three thousand inhabitants, but the amount now cannot be computed at less than seventy-five thousand.

On passing the Rhine, across a bridge, where formerly was a ferry, we soon arrive at the village of *Oestgeest*; the church, which is situated on an eminence, is one of the most ancient in Holland: in the distance is seen *Warmond*, containing a large Catholic Seminary. From the bridge, which crosses the canal, leading from Leyden to Haarlem, the route is almost a continual garden, bordered with country houses. We see here *Sassenheim*, (or home of the Saxons,) which possesses still a tower of the ancient house of Teylingen, the last place of abode of the unfortunate Jaqueline of Bavaria, who was successively wedded to the Dauphin of France, the Duke of Brabant, and the Duke of Gloucester, brother of Henry V., king of England, and was unhappy in each of these alliances; the only brief happiness which she enjoyed having been in her last marriage with Franc de Borselen, a Zealand gentleman, for whom her affection was so strong that she sacrificed her rank and title of countess. In the fosse, which surrounds the chateau, have been found several earthen pots, which are believed to have been the work of the Countess, with which trifling occupation she endeavoured to

wile away the solitary hours during the frequent absence of her husband; she died, however, in the thirty-sixth year of her age, sinking beneath the accumulated weight of her misfortunes. *Sassenheim*, with *Lisse*, and *Hillegom*, are three considerable villages contiguous to the Downs.

About a league from Haarlem the road becomes extremely delightful, and we meet in the route with *Hertenkamp*, where, in 1736, the great Linnæus was gardener to the proprietor, Mr. Clifford, and collected there numerous materials for his extraordinary and admirable work on Botany; we also see various other country houses, among which is, remarked Boschbeek, the seat of Mr. Hope, who resides principally in England, and we arrive ultimately at the wood of Haarlem; the remains, in all probability, of part of the ancient forest which extended along the borders of the Downs, and where, in the fourteenth century, wild bulls were still found, the wood then stretching from a distance of two to three leagues; but, at present, it does not exceed half a league in extent, and has, during latter years, been transformed into a beautiful English park. From the Royal Pavillion, a building after the style of an Italian villa, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Hope, several charming points of view are obtained.

Between the high road and the Downs is situated the village of *Wassenaar*, the patrimony of the most ancient noble family of Holland; and a road shaded with beautiful trees conducts to the two villages of Inner and Outer *Katwyk*. At this spot an elonga-

tion of the Rhine has been effected, by means of two large and two smaller flood gates, the water being conveyed out into the sea. This grand work was commenced at the time of the Republic, and completed by King Louis Napoleon, in 1807. The solidity of this hydraulic work has been proved by its withstanding various violent storms, and while it reflects considerable national honour on Holland, manifests its utility in discharging the rain-water from the low lands. *Inner Noordwyk* is a large well-built village, where the cultivation of hyacinths, roses, and medicinal herbs is carried on to a considerable extent; it was formerly the domain of the brave Douza, who, in 1574, was chief of the defenders of Leyden; he was also a man of learning and wrote some Latin poems. *Voorhout*, near Noordwyk, was the place of birth of the great Boerhaave, the regenerator of the science of medicine. Noordwyk *on the Sea* and Zandvoort, are two small fishing villages, the latter contains some very good sea baths, and is connected with Haarlem by a *chaussée* road. This village is remarkable in the history of Holland, through the landing effected in 1304, by the hero *Witte* of *Haemstede*, who, coming from Zealand, planted the banner of Holland on the lofty down of *Blinkert*, which had, as it were, an electrical effect on the nation, and was the means of delivering the country, in eight days, from the thralldom of the Flemish. Between these two villages, and the Haarlem Canal, is seen *Vogelenzang*, situated amidst a beautiful and diversified country,

formerly notorious, as its name implies, for the continual warbling of birds : it was also the favourite place of residence of Count Florent the Fifth, the protector of popular rights, against the oppression of the nobles.

Haarlem, the second city of Holland, and except Dordrecht, the most ancient possesses several interesting and remarkable objects. The Town Hall was, for six centuries, the ordinary residence of the counts, whose portraits are found within its walls ; the great church, the tower, and elevated roof, of which are seen some distance at sea, contains an organ, celebrated throughout Europe, and produces in its tones the most perfect imitation of the human voice. The great Market Place is ornamented with a statue of *Laurence Koster*, the inventor of printing, whose proud title to the invention, has been acknowledged by the two greatest bibliographers in Europe, *Dibdin*, in England, and *Ebert*, in Holland. In 1823, the event of the discovery of this art was celebrated by a national fête, and some of the earliest specimens exhibited, but those from the press of the inventor, were very imperfect. It is, not improbable that the material of this invaluable invention, which has changed the character of the world, may have been made from the neighbouring wood.

The city is traversed by the river Sparen, which is in connection with Haarlem lake and the gulph of the Y, at Amsterdam. Haarlem has three literary institutions, the Holland Academy of Sciences, with a cabinet of natural history, and the two Teylerian

Societies, one for theology and the other belles lettres and physical sciences, with a valuable library and collection of philosophical instruments, especially a very large electrifying machine. There is, likewise, a normal school, which has been honoured with the eulogy of one of the first literary characters in Europe, Professor Cousin, whose visit to Holland, during 1836, was for the express purpose of making himself acquainted with the state of public instruction. The ancient manufactories of silk, thread, &c., which were once very flourishing, no longer exist; but since 1830, several cotton manufactories have been established without the city, worked by steam engines: the manufactory of Wilson working exclusively for export. Haarlem has still a trade in linen cloth, and outside the city several extensive bleaching grounds, where the linen is prepared for Amsterdam, the water of that city not being suitable for bleaching. The traffic in bulbous roots, especially hyacinths and tulips, is extended over nearly the whole of Europe; but tulips are infinitely less sought after now, compared with the year 1637, when the dealings in the root became quite a *mania*. The painters of this city, Berghem, Ostade, and Wouwerman, rank among the most celebrated of the seventeenth century. The Town Hall, of Amsterdam, now the Royal Palace, was the work of an architect of Haarlem, Jacob van Kampen.

The history of Haarlem is rendered notorious by the siege which it sustained against the Spaniards,

during the space of seven months, from December 1572 to June 1573 ; and though the city was badly fortified, yet the female as well as the male citizens, by their courage, presented an invincible bulwark to the assault of the enemy ; a battalion being formed of women, led on by the heroine, widow *Kenau Hasselaar*. After incredible efforts of courage, the defenders were induced to confide in the promises of the enemy, but found themselves deceived : the most noble of the citizens fell by the sword of the executioner, or were drowned in the neighbouring lake. The son of the Duke of Alva, showing himself a worthy model for the decemvir Carrier in the reign of terror in France.

To the eastward of Rotterdam, is situated the island of Tynenord, in the Meuse, with an excellent dockyard, destined exclusively for the construction of steam boats. In general, a number of vessels are built in the environs, as in the villages of Capelle, Gravendeel, &c. ; and the shipping interest of the different neighbouring ports on the coast, is supported by the extensive commerce of Rotterdam. From this city, a road conducts to Gouda, about three leagues distant ; along which, as we travel, we observe on the left, in the distance, the lake of Zevenhuizen, formed by the neighbouring turf-moors, and which, as in the north of Holland, are being brought into a state of cultivation. On the right, we see two large villages, one Moordrecht, which, in the old language, signifies the "lake of marshes," containing thirteen thousand inhabitants, and the

other called *Gouderak* ; these places have arrived at some degree of opulence, through the shipping, tile-kilns, and trade in turf. We soon after arrive at Gouda, or according to the vulgar dialect, *Ter Gouw*, the name being derived from the river Gouwe, which unites itself with the Yssel. Formerly the city ranked in the assembly of the States before Rotterdam, and was defended by a wall from the commencement of the fourteenth century, but was almost annihilated by the Flemish, in 1438 ; it was the last asylum of the unfortunate Jacqueline of Bavaria against her ambitious cousin, Philip, surnamed the Good. Faithful in the last extremity to its legitimate countess, the city exhibited proofs of unshaken constancy and patriotism, during the war of independence, though surrounded on all sides by the enemy, it held firm in its adhesion to the cause of liberty. Alone with Amsterdam, it hesitated to confer the title of count, on William the *Tuciturn*, and with still more prudence, voted an eloquent protest, which history has preserved, against the abandonment of the sovereignty to Henry III. of France ; an act, by which it was believed the country would indemnify itself from the threatened invasion of the Duke of Parma. In 1672, it secured itself by inundations, from the troops of Louis XIV., who were already masters of Utrecht and Woerden. Gouda carries on a commerce by water, with Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Utrecht, but the existence of the city depends principally on the manufacture of clay tobacco-pipes. This branch of

commerce was at one time extremely flourishing, but owing to the competition in the manufacture of the article, at several other places, and the use of cigars, it has now materially decreased. The chief ornament of the city, is its cathedral, dedicated during catholicism, to St. John; it is a majestic edifice, and surpasses in height the cathedral of Cologne, and the steeple is conspicuous at a considerable distance; and had, it is stated, in the olden times, fifty-two altars; it merits also the inspection of travellers, on account of its celebrated organ, which is only exceeded in Holland by that at Haarlem; as well as the beautiful specimens of painted glass, the work of two artists, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, *Thierry* and *Walter Crabeth*; some of these chefs d'œuvres, were the gift of Philip II. In proof of the excellence of these productions of an art, at one time, almost lost,* it is only necessary to cite the testimony of the great Reubens, who said that the *mission of the disciples* was a picture of inestimable value. Among the remarkable characters, whose ashes repose within the cathedral, are those of *Thierry Coornhert*, one of the heroes in the cause of liberty during the war

* It may be remarked, that the art of staining glass has been latterly revived in England, a great advance in the science having been made the present year, through a patent obtained by Mr. W. Cooper, of Edinburgh, for staining and ornamenting glass with all the vividness of colouring of the ancients, and the truth, beauty, and elegance of more modern design, while it is produced at less than half the expense and trouble previously incurred.

with Spain, but who, being *truly liberal*, disdained, in emancipating himself from Rome, to bend again beneath the yoke of Geneva, or of that of the Duke of Alva, in order to become a tyrant over the catholics; thus it was the fate of this excellent man, to be persecuted, as much by the party of the Spaniards, as by that of the intolerant reformers; also of Jerome de Beverningk, the friend of John de Witt, and negotiator of the treaties with England, at London, in 1654, and of Breda, in 1667, as well as of the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. Gouda is likewise rendered illustrious, by having contained among its inhabitants the father and mother of Erasmus, and of that learned character himself, during his residence at the monastery of Stein; an authentic portrait, and many of the letters of this great man, are preserved in the library. Among other celebrated men at Gouda, we must name Corneille and Frederick Houtman, the two first navigators from Holland, of the Indies, and the well-known antiquary, Van Wyn, who lived here some time. The Town Hall is an extensive building, facing the great market place. The city, and also the neighbouring village of Stolk, are famous for the manufacture of cheese.

At the small town of Oudewater, two leagues removed from Gouda, situated on the Yssel, is shown a singular method adopted in the early and superstitious ages, of discovering sorcerers of either sex, the test consisting in their being weighed in public. The institution was attended with most humane and philanthropic results, though based on

absurdity ; it was at that time the received opinion that the *familiars* of the evil spirit were always of supernatural lightness, as to their corporal substance, and many victims of an unhappy superstition, were saved from the stake, by passing through this ordeal of public weighing, their lives being spared if their weight proved in proportion to their bulk. Oudewater, in 1575, endured all the horrors of a city taken by storm from the Spaniards, who seemed determined to renew, in the Pays-Bays, the dreadful scenes perpetrated in the *New World*. Murder, rape, and flames, were the ordinary events attendant on their progress, and it is recounted, that the women, young and old, of this small place, were sold as cattle, at three and four dollars a head ! These barbarities are described in a remarkable picture, by Stoop, which is seen in the Town Hall. The town was the native place of the renowned theologian, *Arminius*, whose religious opinions, and communion of remonstrance, have been embraced by the sect called Arminians, or Remonstrants, and adopted latterly by the English church ; the profound mathematician, Rodolph Snellius, was also born here, whose son became still more celebrated, having been the first to ascertain the exact admeasurement of a degree of the meridian ; the tomb of the father is seen in the principal church, built, as it is stated, in 1003. More to the northward of Oudewater, lies Woerden, another small town, containing three thousand inhabitants, and situated about six leagues distant from Leyden, and three and a half from Utrecht. It was

formerly a considerable fortress, and resisted the attack of the Spaniards for eleven months, during 1575-76, but in 1672, was forced to surrender to the arms of Louis XIV. At the period of the civil dissensions of Holland, in 1787, Woerden was the principal place of defence of the patriotic party, against the supporters of the Stadtholder. After the revolution in 1813, the French, under Napoleon, took it by surprise, pillaged it, and killed twenty-five of the principal citizens, among others, a catholic priest before the altar, and a minister of the Reformed church. These atrocities were committed either by the pupils of the Polytechnical School, or foreigners in the French service. The state prison, lately established here, was formerly a chateau.

Utrecht is observable at a considerable distance by the steeple of its ancient cathedral. This city is one of the oldest in the northern Netherlands, and is said to have been built by the people "Slave des Wiltes," or "Wilzen," from whom it took the name of Wiltenburg, but the existence of these people, in the Netherlands, rests on an historical problem. The king of the Franks, Dagobert, contemporary with Mahomet, erected here a church in the earlier part of the seventh century, and in the eighth Utrecht became an episcopal see. This bishopric, the cradle of christianity in the north of the Netherlands and in a great part of Germany, was loaded with favours by the emperors, and soon attained the temporal sovereignty over the present provinces of Utrecht, Overijssel, Gröningen, and Drenthe, and the

right over Guelderland and Friesland. Utrecht, the seat of the bishops, was the finest and most important city northward of the Meuse, abounding with churches, chapels, and other stone edifices, while everywhere else, the dwelling houses were constructed of wood. Under the authority of the bishops, which was less oppressive than that of the barons, there was created, by degrees, a third state of society, which soon became too powerful, even for the ecclesiastical princes; and the king of the Romans, William II boasted of the title of a *citizen of Utrecht*. The city was a kind of republic, governed by its own laws, alternately the friend and the enemy of the counts of Holland. After a siege of more than a year, it was compelled to capitulate in 1483, to Maximilian of Austria, grandfather of Charles V. In 1527 it invoked the protection of the turbulent Charles, Duke of Guelderland, a proceeding which eventually lost it its independence. The emperor Charles V, hastened to purchase the rights of the bishops, wearied with struggling against a city so jealous of its liberties, and thus reduced it under his subjection. Under the Duke of Alva, Utrecht was the only province which dared resist the tithe impost. In 1577, the city advocated the cause of independence, and a little later that of the Reformists. It was here, that, in January, 1597, five, and afterwards two other provinces signed the memorable union of mutual defence against Spain, and thus laid the foundations of a confederate republic, which, having supplicated in vain many of the courts to bestow on it a sovereign,

determined on governing the States itself, and became in a few years the object of envy of almost all the princes of Europe, even those who had disdained to listen to the previous proposals. The people of Utrecht, faithful to their democratic customs and character, attached themselves to Leicester, who knew how to cajole them, and the city became the focus of a conspiracy against the States of Holland, boldly demanding the sovereignty from Elizabeth, Queen of England; but this intrigue, which might have been extremely dangerous in its consequences, was frustrated by the sagacity of Barneveld. In 1672, Utrecht was the general quarters of Louis XIV., and Cardinal Bouillon consecrated the cathedral to the catholic worship: but the succeeding year, through the manœuvring of William III, the conquerors were obliged to abandon the city and the province, after having levied a considerable contribution. In 1713, Utrecht acquired fresh notoriety by the general peace signed within its walls, the conditions of which were remarkable from a clause in the treaty of commerce between the maritime powers, that "*the flag protected the merchandize.*" The occupation of the city, by the French, in 1795, was the signal of the general revolution in Holland. Twelve years afterwards it was for some months the residence of the king, Louis Napoleon; and, in 1813, its evacuation by the French General Molitor, left no doubt of the triumph of liberty in Holland.

The importance of Utrecht, in a military point of view, is derived from its situation in the very centre of





W. H. Burden.

A. H. Payne.

VUE W ON THE CANAL, UTRECHT.
 GZIGT OP NENE GRACHI IN UTRECHT.
 VUE DU CANAL A UTRECHT

the state, at the point of separation of the two branches of the Rhine, the old Rhine and the Vecht ; the first of which, flowing through South Holland, and the city of Leyden empties itself into the sea by the canal at Katwyk ; the other pursuing its course northward, unites itself with the Zuiderzee. By means of this river, which has been rendered navigable for large vessels, and whose course has been continued by two canals, as far as the Lek and the Meuse, the city possesses a commercial communication with the Rhine ; and surrounded with meadows on the west, fields of grain on the south, and sandy plains which merge into heaths to the eastward, it enjoys a perfectly healthy climate. Utrecht is built in an oblong form, like that of a harp, is of moderate size, about a full league in circumference, and environed with beautiful promenades, especially the *Mall* on the eastern side. The fortifications have been turned into open ramparts, planted with trees, from whence some delightful views are obtained of the surrounding country. The public are indebted for these works as well as the ramparts and park, at Haarlem, to the taste of M. Zocher. This same artist has projected the plan of forming a shaded cemetery, and enlarging the city sufficiently to contain twenty thousand inhabitants more than its present population of thirty-eight thousand. It appears that the execution of the designs, which are deposited in the Town Hall, have been retarded by the defection of Belgium, in 1830. In the middle of the city the old Rhine flows into an extremely

low channel called *Oude Gracht*. There are four grand squares, the *Neude*, the church yard of St. Jean, St. Marie Square, and the *Vrèeburg* or castle of peace, formerly a castle with a glacis. This fortress was built, notwithstanding its pacific name, by the last princes, to keep the citizens in subjection, but was demolished after the revolution, in 1577, *by the women*.

Utrecht is the general market for grain of the whole province; it contains various manufactories and an university, and possesses, therefore, abundant sources of prosperity. The university was erected at the sole expense of the city, in 1636, and has produced amongst its professors, numerous celebrated men, especially in literature, as *Wesseling*, *Duker*, and *Drakenborch*, whose editions of Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Thucydides, and Livy, are of themselves reputed classics. Among the living literary characters are enumerated M. van Heusde, indued with the spirit of a Plato; M. Schröder, a mathematician, physician, scholar, philosopher, and defender of final causes; M. Moll, who ceases not to apply the mechanical sciences to the necessities of civil life; and lastly, the aged and worthy M. Heringa, a learned but liberal theologian, who is about to obtain a tranquil retreat after many years of service. Under Napoleon, this university was reduced to the rank of a secondary school, but was re-established, in 1816, by the present king, and endowed from that period by the State, and, in June, 1836, it celebrated its second secular fête. The library occupies a wing





W H Bartlett.

A H Payne

THE DOM TOWER AND CATHEDRAL, UTRECHT.
LA TOUR DE DOM ET LA CATHÉDRALE UTRECHT

DOM TE UTRECHT

of the palace inhabited by Louis Napoleon. Among the edifices of Utrecht, the cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, dates its origin from the earliest antiquity, having been renovated in the eleventh century. In 1674 a hurricane destroyed the whole of the nave of the church, the choir and steeple being the only parts left; and since the late hurricane, which occurred on the 29th of November, 1836, the point of the steeple three hundred and eighty feet in height, threatens to tumble into ruins. From the steeple a beautiful view is procured of the environs. Utrecht has also four reformed churches. The bishop of the city, who, in 1560, was made an archbishop by Philip II., lost all his revenues with the reform in religion; notwithstanding the dignity remains in existence, the archbishops having been united to the *Jansenistes*, a name given in Holland to the ancient clergy; the catholics, in Holland, being under the immediate authority of the Pope and of a bishop, *in partibus*, whose see is at Oestgeest, near Leyden.

Since the tenth century Utrecht has possessed a mint, which is now that of the kingdom, and where a steam engine is employed. The general hospital of the Netherlands has been transported from Leyden to the large mansion on the ramparts, formerly occupied by the Teutonic order. There is a veterinary college near the *Mall*, the only one in Holland, Besides which, Utrecht possesses a *Provincial Society* for the arts and sciences, a Society of physics, and many other literary institutions.

The province of Utrecht, though the smallest in

the kingdom, is remarkable for the variety of its productions; in the north-west and south-east portions, turf-moors are met with; to the westward, luxuriant meadows; in the southward, wheat is cultivated; in the eastward, tobacco, and forests of lofty trees, and fields of buckwheat are seen; and northward, is situated Amsterdam, which, by the common boats, can be reached in *seven* hours, by the boats called "flying," which are towed by two horses, in *five* hours, and by the diligences in *four*; these conveyances departing several times during the day. The water carriage is preferred by travellers, who are not pressed for time, on account of the beauty of the adjacent country. As we glide along the peaceful bosom of the waters, the eye is gratified with rich and verdant fields, bordering both sides of the Vecht, near the villages of *Zuilen* and *Maarsen*, which comprises about two thousand seven hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are comprised a good many Jews, who have here a synagogue. *Breukelen*, is the name of the village which occupies a very pleasing site along the banks of the canal, and contains two thousand inhabitants. Near *Nieuwersluis*, a village which acquired some notoriety during the troubles of 1787, the canal coming from Amsterdam, and which unites the Amstel with the Vecht, joins itself to the latter river; in following the course of which more to the northward, we meet with the villages of *Loenen*, *Vreeland*, and *Nichtevecht*. At Vreeland there was formerly a considerable chateau; indeed, the whole route along the river Vecht,

displayed at one time a succession of country houses belonging to the wealthy inhabitants of Utrecht and Amsterdam, which exhibited specimens how far art could outrage nature's characteristics. Many, however, of these retreats of opulence have fallen beneath the successive misfortunes, which the circumstances of the times have caused Holland to be subjected to. From Nieuwersluis, the banks of the Amsterdam Canal possess few points of beauty, if we except the cheerful village of *Abcoude* and that of *Thamen* on the Amstel, containing one thousand two hundred inhabitants, and where a religious sect is met with, who profess to hold in common all worldly goods, and exhibit proofs too of their tenets; but the *tendency* of the faith *naturally* prevents the followers from being numerous. On the opposite side of the Vecht, one passes near the small but flourishing town of Weesp, containing some distilleries, and from whence the river conveys its waters, which are fit for drinking to Amsterdam; another branch flows through *Muiden* into the *Zuiderzee*. At Weesp is situated the sluices, which are capable of restraining the waters of the Vecht, or causing them to flood the land, and during the time of invasion form the ramparts of Amsterdam. Near Muiden, which occupies a site on the borders of the *Zuiderzee*, is seen an old castle, built by Florent V.; which became the final prison of that count, esteemed the friend of the people, and who was conveyed there by the conspirators in 1296; the country people were on the point of taking it by surprise, in order to

give deliverance to their sovereign, when he was stabbed by the nobles, not far from hence, at Muiderberg. The event formed the subject of a tragedy, entitled *Gerard van Velzen*, composed by Hooft. This poet and historian inhabited the chateau three centuries afterwards, and was the means of exalting this *donjon* to the rank of a temple dedicated to the Muses; receiving at his hospitable board all the men of genius whom nature had gifted Holland with in the early part of the seventeenth century; the poets Vondel and Huygens, the father of the great astronomer Barleus were often his guests, and sometimes Grotius; the society received also additional lustre from the presence of ladies of superior talent, as Marie Visscher, who was mistress of poetry, singing, music, painting, and writing on glass, and the celebrated French singer Duarte. The remembrance of this galaxy of genius in the era of Holland, preserved the chateau from impending ruin; two literary societies having by petitioning the government averted its destruction.

About half a league from Muiden, the flat and uniform character of the country is exchanged for rising ground, which becomes gradually more elevated towards the *Zuiderzee*, the scenery being pleasingly interspersed with fields and thickets. From a church erected on the highest portion of the land, a very extensive view is procured over the *Zuiderzee*, with Amsterdam in the distance. From a field also, on the height, an echo is reverberated well known in the country, which seems to issue from the earth.

Naarden is a regularly fortified town and one of considerable antiquity, originally forming a fortress which defended the province of Holland. The traveller arriving here from Amsterdam, finds himself transported into a different land. Instead of green meadows perpetually meeting the gaze, the country becomes more undulating, more thickly studded with groups of trees and fields, and exhibiting the varied labours of the husbandman. Advancing up a gradual ascent, the eye is suddenly struck with a delightful prospect of the village of *Laren*, lying in the back ground with *Naarden*, *Weesp*, and *Muiden*, the sight extending over a luxuriant district which bears the general name of *Gooiland*; other more distant towns and villages are seen, and the whole forms a beautiful assemblage of scenery, comprehending a variety of hilly ground, diversified with fields of waving grain presenting a rich and golden hue, beautifully contrasted with the fields of buck-wheat, whose blooming plants offer a broad expanse of silver tissue, pleasingly chequered with green and leafy thickets, isolated farms, and gentle hills blended with the brown and sombre tints of the heaths. This enchanting portraiture of nature's garb, extends as far as the horizon, being bounded by the hilly ground in the district of *Veluwe* in *Guelderland*. From *Laren* we wind our way to *Emenes*, the country residence at one time of the learned *Wytttenbach*, who wrote Latin with the same fluency and elegance, that *Voltaire* did the French or *Wieland* the German language, at the same time that he formed the taste

of the youth of his day, for the classic beauties of Plato and Plutarch; in the environs, is the handsome country seat lately occupied by M. Huydecoper of Maarsseveen, embellished with a park, avenues of trees, and a menagerie. The family of this seigniory, has for some centuries ranked amongst the first of Amsterdam; the estate and some others of less extent, are near the confines of the village of *Baarn*, where numerous blooming and cheerful gardens, and pleasant farms, intermixed with agreeable country houses, communicate to the spot a peculiar but truly rural character; our observation is particularly attracted by two dwellings fitted up in the Chinese style, called *Canton* and *Pekin*, and the fine and large carpet manufactory of M. M. Cohen. The wood which is situated between Baarn and Soestdyk is one of the most majestic in Holland; for though less beautiful and varied than the wood of Haarlem, with fewer fine pieces of water than in that belonging to the Hague, yet, it is more rich than either in large magnificent trees. The more southerly route from Vecht to Soestdyk, affords few distinguishing marks of interest. The village of Graveland, which is traversed by a canal, contains about one thousand one hundred inhabitants, and is environed with several country seats. The extensive park of M. Corver Hooft, member of the States General is open to the public. *Trompenburg*, another finely wooded estate, on which is a house erected in the shape of a ship of war, after the design of the celebrated Admiral *Cornelius Tromp*; and on which

the French, in 1673, wreaked a petty revenge by destroying, having so often experienced defeat at sea from the prowess of the gallant owner; but it was rebuilt immediately on their leaving the country. The road, in an easterly direction, leads to Hilversum, a market town with a population of four thousand, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of striped stuffs and coarse carpets. The spot has been the residence of many of the landscape painters of Holland, as nature here abounds with picturesque and rustic scenery; though on two sides, the town is bounded by heaths, yet the other portions amply recompense the inhabitants, by the varied beauties which the near and distant prospect affords. From the height named *Boomberg*, one beholds the silvery waters of the canal of Graveland, glistening amidst the lofty trees; more distant the spire of Naarden, and directly before the spectator is displayed in rich luxuriance, the country of Gooiland, peculiar for its fields of buck-wheat, which afford ample nourishment for the numerous bees, which for many years have been propagated to a considerable extent in this district. On the south-east, the view is bounded by the turf-moors of Loosdrecht and the fields bordering the Vecht. Near Hilversum, is a large quantity of granite, and the origin of this primitive rock, in a country of so recent a formation, is entirely unaccounted for. The rural charms of the two neighbouring villages of Upper and Lower Vuursche, have been the theme of the poet Simons; indeed, the surrounding scenery is of a highly picturesque

character, especially when the eye ranging over the noble oaks and fine beech trees of *Rustenburg*, amidst the oak woods and lofty firs of *Eykestein*, rests on the beautiful glades, bordered on the one side by fertile fields, and on the other with heaths, stretching towards Amersfoort, interspersed with irregular groups of hills of white sand. The chateau of the estate of Eykestein, has a fine façade with a colonnade and two magnificent wings; the estates also of *Rustenburg*, *Berkenstein*, and *Drakestein*, merit inspection. There is also a pleasant promenade from Hilversum to the two villages of Loosdrecht, through a delightful valley formed by the sloping hills, amidst cultivated fields and heaths; which latter, though frequently met with in the province of Utrecht, are far from communicating any feeling of solitariness, or wearing that uniform melancholy appearance usually attendant on this sterile character of scenery, a description of land which extends from the Baltic to the Scheldt, through Germany and Guelderland; but here the monotony is relieved with thickets, cultivated spots, meadows, farms, flocks of sheep, and numerous apiaries, and the effect of human industry is conspicuously apparent in the important changes created in the aspect of this part of the country, especially by the exertions of the proprietor of the fine estate of Pynenburg, who has transformed these barren heaths into flourishing meads.

From Naarden and Graveland two high roads lead to *Soestdyk*, which for a century and a half had

been the domain of the house of Orange; the hunting chateau having been built by William III., in 1675. During, however, the revolution in 1795, it was confiscated for the benefit of the state, together with all the property belonging to the house of Nassau; but in 1815, the states general struck with admiration at the bravery of the Prince of Orange, the inheritor of the throne, at the battles of Quartre-Bras, and Waterloo, restored to him this estate, as a testimony of national gratitude. Since which, the palace has been rebuilt, and is of considerable dimensions, commanding on one side a view over a fine sheet of water, ornamented with a small isle planted with poplars, and in the distance the wood of Vuursche, and on the other a beautiful avenue of trees which traverses the wood of Baarn, to the pyramid constructed in honour of the prince; on the four sides of which are inscriptions in Dutch, French, English, and German. At a few paces from hence, is observed a small monument, erected to the memory of a soldier, who surprised by a patrol of the enemy, in the civil dissensions of 1787, preferred rather to die than abandon his post. Within the palace is a fine picture of the battle of Quartre-Bras, on the 16th of June, 1815, when the Prince of Orange sustained the whole shock of the attack of Marshal Ney, and caused him to retrograde. This contest of an old experienced warrior, whose valour had been proved in twenty fights, and the favourite of victory; against a young hero who came to gain his spurs, resembles the engagement at Senef in 1674,

between the Great Condé and William III., when he had attained a similar age to that of the reigning prince. The same artist, Pieneman, has also painted the Battle of Waterloo. During the summer months, the palace is the residence of the Princess of Orange, the sister of the present Emperor of Russia. Not only on the side nearest Baarn, but also on that of Soest, are several delightful promenades; and though Soestdyk is merely a hamlet, yet the traveller will find very good accommodation at the inns in the vicinity.

From Soestdyk, a high-road leads to Utrecht, and another which comes from Amsterdam passes the palace, and taking its course through the midst of various delightful rural retreats, by Soest, reaches Amersfoort, the second principal town in the province of Utrecht, and the point at which many of the high cross-roads concentrate. Since the commencement of the present century, Holland has been traversed with excellent roads, and among those, uniting in this town, is that leading from Amsterdam to Arnhem, in conjunction with one from Utrecht by Amersfoort to Zevolle in Overysse, and which extends even to Groningen and Leeuwarden, the capital of Friesland; a third departs from Utrecht by way of Deventer, with a branch communication with Zutphen.

Amersfoort is situated on the banks of a rivulet called the Eem, which has its source among the heights of Guelderland, and after flowing through that province and Utrecht, unites its waters with





V. Bing

T. Barber

AMSTERDAM FROM THE ROAD TO UTRECHT.

AMSTERDAM VAN OOSTERHOLLEN. NO. 1. 1845. THE ENGRAVER, T. BARBER, LONDON. THE PUBLISHER, V. BING, AMSTERDAM.

those of the Zuiderzee at Eemnes. On the western portion of the town the land becomes elevated, and receives the name of *Amersfoort Hill*, situated between the town and Utrecht. The prospect from hence is interesting, stretching over Amersfoort with its steeple towering to a height of three hundred and fifty feet, and over the whole of the varied culture and scenery of the surrounding district; some of the fields are observed producing buck-wheat, and others tobacco, of which Amersfoort is the central and principal mart; we are also gratified with beholding rich groups of trees with verdant foliage, and an extent of undulating land which diversifies the sombre uniformity of the heaths. Besides the continual passage of the diligences through Amersfoort, the manufactory of dimity and glass contribute to afford the inhabitants the means of livelihood. The town suffered considerably during the invasion of the enemy in 1424 and 1543, also during its occupation by an Austrian-Spanish army in 1629, and by the troops of Louis XIV. in 1672, as well as when it became the asylum for the States of the province of Utrecht during the troubles of 1786-87. Amersfoort was the place of birth of the illustrious Oldenbarneveltdt, who, after the death of William I., may be considered the founder of the Republic, and who was not only the protector, but acted the part of a second father to the youthful Maurice, in whom he early discovered those traits of the future hero, which afterwards constituted him the defender of his country :

but alas ! Oldenbarneveldt's ultimate recompense was the scaffold.

It is necessary that we should here briefly allude to the route along the Zuiderzee towards the Yssel ; and first we must note Nykerk, formerly a market town, since elevated to the rank of a city, and not containing less than six thousand inhabitants, who are engaged in cultivating tobacco, the produce of which has superseded the barrenness of the heaths ; and a communication being obtained with the Zuiderzee by means of flood-gates, the city procures the transport of its produce into Germany. The borders of the Zuiderzee are composed of rich pasturages, and the attention of the occupiers of the land is more directed towards grazing and the care of cattle than agriculture. On the road to Harderwyk, some pleasing views of rural scenery are obtained ; the town itself, which is small, is situated near the Zuiderzee, and was at one period the seat of a university, celebrated for its antiquity, but was destroyed by Napoleon, and re-established in 1815 as an Athenæum, but has been since abandoned and is now unfrequented. Professor *Kemper*, a devoted patriot who was mainly instrumental in effecting the revolution of 1813 ; *Reuvens* famed in Europe for his antiquarian knowledge ; and *Clarisse*, who is the only survivor of these three latter professors to the university, is a man of almost universal knowledge, and instructed the students in theology and natural history. The town comprises a population

of three thousand, who are principally engaged in fishing, the produce of their venture being exported towards Germany, but the port is small and inconvenient, and its navigation inconsiderable. A depôt for the colonial troops has been established here. Elburg, is another small town of less consideration than Harderwyk, and depends nearly on the same means for subsistence. There is, however, an excellent academical institution, founded under the auspices of Admiral van Kinsbergen, to whom his country is indebted, not only for his services at sea, but for many benefits conferred on it during the repose he enjoyed in his latter years at Apeldoorn.

Amidst the fertile islands formed by the mouths of the river Yssel, is situated the town of Kampen, containing seven thousand inhabitants ; it is annexed to the province of Overijssel, and is surrounded with rich pasturage ; as no duties are imposed upon the town, living is extremely reasonable, and it has, on this account become the asylum of a great many small fund-holders, half-pay officers, and others enjoying limited pensions from government. During the middle ages, Harderwyk as well as Kampen carried on rather an extensive traffic, having belonged to the Hanseatic towns, but now the commerce is concentrated at Deventer and Zwolle ; a handsome bridge crosses the river Yssel, besides which there is a good institution, under the direction of the able geographer M. van Wyk, who defended the honour of Roggeveen against the attack of M. de Flurieu, and who maintains the justice and propriety of retaining on the charts,

the names originally given to the places by the different Dutch discoverers.

We must now return to the district of Amersfoort and the road leading to Arnhem, conducting the traveller across various heaths, which are found to prevail in this district much more than in the part of the country we have just quitted. This description of scenery is, however, varied with fields of tobacco, which is the favourite article of cultivation, and we may here observe, that it is matter of congratulation, that public attention has, during the last half century, been much more directed towards the development of the soil, than has been ever before experienced. Sometimes the apparent sterility of the scene is suddenly enlivened by a beautiful and fertile spot, as is instanced at Groenewoud, formerly the domaine of the house of Nassau, and near the humble village of Wouderberg containing one thousand six hundred inhabitants. At this place the road takes an easterly direction through groves and fields of wheat by the village of Scherpenzeel, where we meet with several very elegant houses. The village of Renswoude, though less considerable, wears a very cheerful pleasing aspect, nearly every house being separated from the main road by a small garden of flowers; it also contains a handsome church. In the low-lands, a district named in the middle ages *Noda*, extending from the Rhine to the Zuiderzee, lies the flourishing market town of *Veenendaal* with two thousand four hundred inhabitants, who subsist partly from the traffic arising from the turf-pits, which

were commenced in 1549, and in part from the carding and spinning of wool; besides having a considerable cattle fair in autumn. The road, which is now on the ascent, affords several very pleasing views, until we arrive at the large and agreeable town of Ede. The secluded and interesting scenes which surround it, render it one of the most pleasant places in Guelderland; but on quitting this spot, the heaths resume their uniformity, and extend without interruption for three leagues, until we approach the delightful country round Lichtenbech in the vicinity of Arnhem.

Between the roads we are now describing, runs a third, directly eastward, passing the ancient village of Veenhuizen, of which, historical mention is made in the tenth century. To the southward, is situated Barneveld, where, it is estimated, are kept five thousand bee-hives, producing sixty-two thousand pounds of honey, and three thousand pounds of wax; the highway then goes through the grand and sombre forest of Souren, over the summit of the *plateau* of the Veluwe, and finally reaches the large and delightful village of Apeldoorn, comprising nearly five thousand inhabitants. There are here several paper-mills, which are worked by the streams which descend from the woods of Souren, and flow towards the Yssel. Apeldoorn is environed with different estates, amongst which, is *Welgelegen*, the property of Admiral Kingsbergen, who acquired the esteem of Catherine II., of Russia; the Stadtholder, William V.; King Louis Napoleon, and the present king of

Holland, all of whom he served with the utmost zeal and fidelity. Near this village, is the country chateau of the king, called the *Loo*, a favourite residence of William III., who came here to divest himself of the cares of the cabinet and the camp, by indulging in the pleasures of the chase; the triple alliance between Holland, England, and Prussia, was signed at the chateau, in 1788. At the time of the revolution in 1795, it was entirely neglected, and during the first months of that year, was occupied as barracks for the French: King Louis had it repaired, and resided in it several times during the summer, and it is now one of the favourite retreats of his present majesty; in truth, the chateau merits the name of a palace, forming, as it does, with its beautiful gardens and avenues, its delightful walks, fountains, and cascades, and its surrounding woods, a complete Oasis amidst the desert. On leaving this enchanting spot, we soon arrive at Deventer, and thence traversing the large village of Voorst, with a population of five thousand six hundred, we reach Zutphen.

Retracing, however, our steps to Utrecht, in order to pursue the road to Arnhem, we are scarcely passed the *Wittevrouwenpoort*, or *Gate of White Ladies*, when we observe the veterinary school; and as we advance, we perceive in the distance some military lines of defence, in place of the ancient fortifications, together with varied objects of interesting rural scenery, which divert the attention, until we arrive at the village of Bilt, where the roads of Soestdyk and Arnhem separate. We leave, on the



V. Lang.

J. W. & Co. Lith.

PICTURE OF THE LODGE
 COL. LAM
 IN THE GARDEN OF THE LODGE



right, the estate of *Jagtlust*, in continuing our journey to Zeist; and here, we would advise the tourist not to omit visiting the beautiful estate of Vollenhove, the retreat of the illustrious Governor-General of the Indies, Van der Capellen.

Zeist possesses a colony of Moravian brethren, whose houses form a square, with two large buildings, one for the single brethren, and the other inhabited by the sisterhood, who are spinsters; the church and worship are remarkable for their extreme simplicity. The situation chosen is excessively beautiful, amidst a wood of rich foliage, whose avenues of majestic chesnut trees, are varied with ornamental pieces of water; there are also many other shaded promenades, which, though more retired and humble, are not the less agreeable. On quitting Zeist, the road is nearly the whole way bordered with trees or wood, until we attain the new village of Ryzenburg, the property of the Lady Oosthuizen, by whose late husband it was built, together with a fine church, dedicated to the catholic worship. The village is composed of two lines of houses, rounded into a half circle, to which the church forms the base; there is also a large park, which is opened to the public. A short distance from Ryzenburg, is the more extensive village of Driebergen. Between this latter place and Doorn, the traveller diverges to the left, in order to visit mount Darthuizen, a height from whence a commanding view is obtained over the fine estate of M. de Nellestein, and a great portion of of the province. On regaining the road, we come

afterwards to Amerongen, a village containing one thousand five hundred inhabitants, and where the cultivation of tobacco is principally followed; here is the chateau of the Count Athlone, defended with towers and elevated ramparts. As we proceed from Amerongen, the prospect from the road is extended over a wider range of country, and on approaching the Rhine, some beautiful views in perspective are obtained of this magnificent river, which, with the exception of the Waal, has lost none of its volume of water, but is seen rolling in uninterrupted grandeur the mighty mass of its silvery waves towards the ocean. We soon reach Rhenen, containing two thousand six hundred inhabitants, who are engaged in agriculture, and our attention is attracted by the remarkable height of the church steeple. In the seventeenth century, there occurred at Rhenen a striking example of the inconstancy of human affairs; on a very moderate fortune lived in solitude and almost oblivion, a scion of the ancient family of Wittelsback, the elector palatine, Frederick V., grandson of James I., King of Great Britain, and himself the elected King of Bohemia; the acceptance of this latter crown, caused him to be driven from his hereditary country, by the arms of Austria, and to depend for existence on the generosity of the protestant states of Holland. The ambition of his wife, the beautiful Elizabeth of England, who aspired to a throne, having decided his choice, and at the same time, his misfortunes. He passed much of his time, solitary and sad on the

neighbouring mountain, called the Table, situated on a bank with a table of stone, which still bears the name of the *King's Seat*. An inn, called the *Grebbe*, is situated by the road-side, at the foot of a hill, which the traveller is recompensed in ascending, by the fine panoramic view of Holland obtained from its summit. The *Grebbe* was originally a military position, from whence the provinces of Utrecht and Holland could be protected by means of inundations. At this place, the road leaves the course of the Rhine, and winds along the heights to *Renkum* and the town of Wageningen, which, from the beauty of the neighbouring scenery, salubrity of the air, and abundance of provisions, has become the chosen residence of several Hollanders, who possess limited fortunes; and was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns. On quitting Wageningen, the road passes by a house called "de Koude Herberg," or *Cold Inn*, which is situated amidst beautiful scenery; and the sight is gratified with again viewing the Rhine, and the charming environs of Arnhem, the capital of Guelderland.

The province of Guelderland, which was a county before 1337, then a duchy, and afterwards attached to the states of the Pays-Pays under Charles the Bold, in 1475, was incorporated with them in 1543 by Charles V. The inhabitants, however, in their language and manners, as well as the nature of the soil, resemble much more the people of Germany than those of Holland. The province is divided into the three districts of Zutphen, Betuwe, and

Veluwe. This latter beautiful division has been much improved in latter years by the grubbing up extensive heaths; and now, instead of witnessing a wide expanse of uninteresting and uniform scenery; lofty trees, and luxuriant fields of grain, combine in forming a delightful landscape, amidst which is situated the ancient city of *Arnhem*. Some antiquarians have assimilated it with the *Arenacum* of Tacitus, but the site of that station was more to the south: nevertheless, the place is of extreme antiquity, historical mention being made of it in 977 as an endowment to the abbey of Elten. In 1233, Count Otho II. emancipated it, and its privileges were confirmed by Reynold I. in 1312; since which, the citizens have enjoyed all the rights which they originally possessed in common, and tax themselves for the amount which accrues to the count as the ransom for their liberty. In 1343, it entered into the Hanseatic league; and, in 1377, established a port on the river Rhine, whose waters flow beneath its walls. The city contains ten thousand inhabitants, and has a jurisdiction over a total population of fourteen thousand. The fortifications, which had been constructed by Charles of Guelderland, in the sixteenth century, have been transformed into most delightful promenades. In 1835, the city was enlarged; a measure that had become necessary, partly from the influx of foreigners, attracted during the summer season by the beauty of the surrounding country, and in part by the increased commerce, arising from the quantity of goods received in transitu to Germany, and which,



T. Barber.

ARNHEM.
ARNHEM.

London: Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.



with an extensive market for grain, have conducted in elevating it to a high degree of prosperity. Among the principal edifices are reckoned the Governor's Palace, formerly the ducal residence, situated in the Grand Square; and the New Town-House, which originally bore the appellation of "The House of the Devil," having been occupied by the noted Martin van Rossum, a general of the Guelderlanders, who pillaged the Hague in 1528, and, having entered the service of Charles V., made the inhabitants of Paris tremble for their fate. The horrors of war seem to have been congenial to the humour of this man, and having caused his house to be ornamented with strange grotesque figures, the superstitious dread of the people at the inexorable character of the warrior, conjured them up into the shapes of infernal sprites, the general being esteemed the worthy representative of their father. The "Great Church" has a tower three hundred and ten feet in height, and contains the ashes of Charles, last duke of Guelderland, who was constantly opposed to Charles V., and the faithful ally of James I., and bravely resisted, for forty-five years, all the power of the house of Austria. The church of St. Walburg was ceded to the Catholics by Louis Napoleon. From the Grand Square, where the military exercises are performed, a serpentine walk conducts one to the neighbouring heights, from whence a view of Sonsbeek is obtained; and near a curve of the Rhine is erected a summer-house, whence the city with its bridge of boats appears at the feet of the

spectator, while the mount of Elten and the heights of Veluwe are traced in the distance, and which form the subject of the annexed engraving.

Various estates are situated in the neighbourhood, each possessing a continuity of such diversified and picturesque beauties, that we must confine ourselves to sketching the mere outline of their numerous attractions. *Sonsbeek* approximates nearest to the city, and is united to the estate of *Hartjesberg*, belonging to the opulent Baron de Heeckeren. To the north of *Sonsbeek*, is *Zypendal*—then *Lichtenbeek*, *Sterrenberg*, and *Heyenoord*, identified with their own peculiar rural charms, being rich, either in sombre and shady woods, in cascades, pasturage, or cultivated grounds, with isolated farm-houses embedded midst thickets and groves of trees.

The delightful village of Velp is situated to the north-east, within a league of Arnhem, with which it is likely soon to be united; so rapidly have the dwellings and population arisen in its vicinity, owing principally to the number of citizens from Amsterdam, who, induced by the pure air and natural beauties of Guelderland, have selected this spot for their residence during the summer months. In the neighbourhood is *Klarenbeek*, one of the most ancient estates in the province, and celebrated for its superb *jets d'eau*, and the picturesque character of its grounds. Formerly the convent of Monnikhuizen stood here, erected in 1328 by Count Reynold II., in expiation of his sins and cruelties, and which was richly endowed by the succeeding dukes of Guelder-





V. Ring

T. Barber

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF RHEDEEROORD, NEAR THE RIVER YSSEL.

MAISON DE CANTAGNE DE RHEDEEROORD PRÈS DE LA RIVIÈRE D'YSEL.

RHEDEEROORD AAN DE STEEG BIJ VELD.

land. From the seat of *Daelhuizen*, occupied by one of the first antiquaries of Guelderland, Gerard van Hasselt, we hasten to *Rozendael*, a lordship, which, as early as the fourteenth century, was the ornament of the ducal domains, and where Reynold II. was wont to hold his tournaments ; at present it is the property of the Baron de Turk. *Bilgoen*, in 1076, was the possession of the Emperor Henry IV., and given to the church of Utrecht ; it is now the estate of Baron de Spaen, whose predecessor has rendered himself distinguished by his history of Guelderland, a work as profound in research as its deductions are judiciously made. Though *Bilgoen* is enriched with many natural and artificial embellishments, yet they are surpassed by those of *Beekhuizen*, where nature has contributed more than art to form a perfect paradise, and in the judgment of many connoisseurs, this latter estate stands pre-eminent in natural charms. *Reederoord* is an extensive estate, which retains many of its ancient characteristics, and abounds with groups of venerable trees and flourishing shrubs of remarkable luxuriance and beauty. From hence, by a promenade named the *Steeg*, we reach the mansion of *Middagten*, which was known in the eleventh century ; the lordly proprietors of the estate belong to the first nobility of Guelderland, and in 1697, the house was rebuilt in a magnificent style, by the Count d'Athlone ; from the grounds, which present various attractive points of view, the town of Doesburg is conspicuous, and opposite to it was formerly the domaine of Dieren, belonging to the

princes of Orange, which, in 1794, was burnt by the French in pursuit of the English, who were retreating towards Germany, and has not been since rebuilt. Though the most beautiful portion of the Veluwe ceases at Dieren, yet more to the northward, opposite to the city of Zutphen, is the village of *Eerbeek*, which possesses much beauty of landscape, as well as *Hal*, a village most agreeably situated in a rural sequestered spot. Distant to the left, is the tower of Voorst, and further removed, the church of Deventer, called *Bergkerk*, built on an eminence. All these estates and picturesque objects are met with in a northern and north-eastern direction from Arnhem; but taking a westerly course along the borders of the Rhine, nature has been scarcely less bountiful in communicating a new aspect and character to the features of the scene, which we find in extending our excursion to *Oosterbeek*, on the lovely banks of the Rhine, and visiting, in the vicinity, the four celebrated estates of *Oorsprong*, *Dorenweerd*, *Duinoog*, and *de Hemelsche-berg*, or *Cæstiaal Mount*. *Oorsprong* merits particularly to be visited, the scenic effect being heightened by streams of water, which have been formed into cascades and falls, one of which is eighty-six feet in depth. Near *Dorenweerd* is an eminence called *Hunenschans*, or fort of the Huns, from whence a fine view is procured of the Rhine, and the fertile plains of the Betuwe. *Duinoog* affords peculiar richness of foliage, and a succession of exquisite landscapes.

The distance from Arnhem to Nymeguen, is three



[Barber.

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VILLAGE OF OOSTERBEEK NEAR ARNHEM.
 OOSTERBEEK B. J. ARNHEM.
 VILLAGE D'OOSTERBEEK PRÈS ARNHEM.







W. H. Bartlett.

T. Barber

A VIEW FROM NIJMEGEN.

NIJMEGEN EN DE OMSTREKEN VAN EN VALLEN DE

NIJMEGEN

leagues across the district of Betuwe, and between the two cities is seen the village of Elst, which existed in the eleventh century, and occupies an agreeable situation in the midst of fields and woods ; but as we proceed, the attention is soon arrested by the hill of *Hunenberg*, on which appears the ancient city of Nymeguen, in the shape of an amphitheatre. According to many learned authorities, it was the *Oppidum Batavorum* of Tacitus, which some historians have fixed at Batenburg, lying more to the westward. No doubt, however, exists that the site of Nymeguen was a military station of the Romans, by the numerous vestiges which have at different periods been discovered. During the invasion of the the Germanic tribes, Nymeguen seems to have escaped demolition, and became one of the favourite residences of Charlemagne ; and, in 692, boasted the first Christian church.

Nymeguen having been established one of the principal cities of the kingdom of the Franks, and afterwards of the German empire, was fortunately exempt from the oppression of the petty tyrants of the middle ages, and preserved its liberty until 1248, when the king of the Romans, William II., Count of Holland, ceded it to his kinsman, Otho II., Count of Guelderland, for succours he had received, in order to carry on the war against the emperor, Frederick II. From this period, this city of the province of Guelderland has at different periods assumed its ancient independence, until, in 1591, it capitulated to Maurice, Prince of Orange, and has since remained

faithful to the republic. The city is about three quarters of a league in circumference, having six gates conducting to the Rhine, and four towards the interior, and comprises a population of about thirteen thousand. Among the remarkable edifices, is the Town House, and the Great Church built in 1272, which being erected on rising ground, forms a prominent object at a considerable distance. *Valkhof*, the ancient palace of Charlemagne, one of the most invaluable antiquities of Holland, was in the disastrous year of 1795, during the reign of *Vandalism*, sold for ninety thousand florins, and razed to the ground. Nymeguen is the centre of the commercial navigation of Cologne, or rather Mayence and Rotterdam, and even London, by steam boats. Diligences depart daily from the city to Amsterdam, which they reach in one day, passing by Utrecht, or Arnhem, to Zutphen and Cleves.

In following the new *Chaussée* to Cleves, we arrive at the village of Ubbergen, or "*Op de Bergen on the Mountains*," from whence several picturesque views are afforded, and the village contains some interesting curiosities of Roman remains, which are also found in the neighbouring village of *Beek*, on the Prussian frontiers; where the surrounding country presents some enchanting prospects, and we view nature in her most simple, but not less lovely garb, especially from the summit of the hill called *Berg en Daal*, on the declivity of which the village is built.

We will now cursorily survey the banks of the Waal to the westward of Nymeguen, as far as Dor-



V. Bing

T. Barber

THE VILLAGE OF BEEK, WITH THE MOUNT OF ELTEN IN THE DISTANCE.
 VILLAGE DE BEEK, AVEC LE MONT ELTEN DANS LE LOINTAIN. HET DORP BEEK, MET DEN ELTERBERG IN 'T VERSC.



drecht, in order to descend afterwards the river Yssel, and visit the eastern provinces of the kingdom: we must, however, not expect the diversified character of scenery we have with so much delight witnessed in the districts we are leaving, and must be satisfied with rich meadows and fertile fields of grain, though productive of an uniformity of scene, not so pleasing to the eye. Six leagues to the west of Nymeguen is the ancient town of *Tiel*, which dates its origin from the seventh century, and has since suffered several vicissitudes; and though it never regained its ancient splendour, it has become one of the cities of the province. The church, which was erected in 1327, was one of the principal sacred edifices of Guelderland before the destruction of its choir by fire. In the neighbourhood are a number of cherry-orchards, the fruits of which are transported to the chief cities of Holland.

The Waal, forming a considerable curve in a westerly direction, mingles its waters with those of the Meuse, near the fort of St. Andrew, but soon breaks its watery union, in order to encompass the isle of Bommel, or *Bommelerwaard*, at the western extremity of which a junction of the rivers again takes place that is not afterwards interrupted. Bommel, the capital of the isle, contains about three thousand inhabitants, and the streets are more spacious and handsome than those of Tiel. The church has a very lofty, fine steeple, the point of which was struck by lightning in 1538. About three leagues lower down the river is the fortress of Loevestein, con-

neeted with many of the remarkable historical events of the country. We must pass over its occupation and heroic defence in 1570 by Herman de Ruiter, and other memorable facts, merely noticing that within its walls was incarcerated a man who was the ornament of Holland, as illustrious in literature as the sciences, the immortal Grotius, together with his colleague Hogerbeets. After three years' imprisonment, the liberation of Grotius was effected by the contrivance of his wife, Marie van Reigersberg, who had him transported beyond the prison's gates concealed in a large packing-case, supposed to contain a number of books he had borrowed in order to complete his lectures. Near Loevestein is the small, miserable town of Wondrichem, formerly a fortress; and on the opposite side of the river, which, on the final junction of the Waal and Meuse, assumes the provincial name of *Merwede*, is seen the flourishing town of Gorcum, or *Gorinchem*, historical mention of which is first made in the year 1300; and towards the close of the same century it had arrived at some degree of importance, being the property of the powerful family of Arkel, and not united to the county of Holland until the commencement of the fifteenth century. At Gorcum, the grain, hemp, butter, and cheese of the neighbouring fertile districts find a market, the means of commercial transport being materially facilitated by daily land communications between Utrecht and Breda, and by the steam-boats passing from Rotterdam to Nymeguen and Bois-le-Duc, as well as by the canal

of Zederik, between the Lech and Merwede, which is one of the numerous works by which the present king has immortalized his reign. From the tower of the Grand Church of the Reformists, a fine, extensive view is obtained, which comprises within its survey twenty-one towns. More to the north, in the midst of the country, is the small town of Buren, formerly a county-town, the same as Kuilenburg: it contains a large catholic church, and a college of Jesuits. In a westerly direction, on the river Linge, is situated Leerdam, or Lederdam. In the middle ages, the neighbourhood was rendered notorious by the castle of Leede, of whose lordly possessor terrific tales were related; that he was wont to hold communion with the infernal spirits, leading in their society a dissolute life. Vianen, lying on the Lech, was the possession of the lords of Brederode, a family rendered illustrious in the history of the Netherlands. The town derives its chief advantages from the canal of Zederik. On the other side of the river, is seen the suburbs of Vaart, a place named from the canal which leads to Utrecht. More to the westward, on the Lech, is Schoonhoven, formerly a castle, which, during the civil wars in 1425, was heroically defended by Albert Beiling. The present source of industry of the inhabitants, is working in jewellery; formerly the salmon fishery formed the principal means of subsistence, shoals of these fish ascending the river Lech, but in later years they have not made their appearance higher than Klein-Ammers, where the

fishing is now carried on. In the church, at Schoonhoven, is the monument of Oliver van Noort, of Utrecht, who died in 1598, and was the first Hollander who sailed round the world. On the same side of the Lech, between Schoonhoven and Gouda, is the beautiful village of *Haastrecht*, signifying (*precipitate judgment*), the place, according to tradition, having lost its privileges as a town, from having too precipitately carried into execution the sentence of death on an innocent man. From the other side of the Lech, one approaches the peninsula of Alblas, or *Alblasserwaard*, situated between the Lech and the Meuse, or Merwede. On this neck of land, we meet with the extensive village Alblasterdam, containing one thousand three hundred and fifty inhabitants. Papendrecht, opposite to Dordrecht, has a population of one thousand three hundred, and together with Sliedrecht and Giesendam, as far as Hardinveld, occupy a space of three leagues, which is almost covered without interruption with houses chiefly of industrious artisans, who are, for the most part, employed in working up rushes for chairs, &c., which they cut from the neighbouring lake of Biesboch, become, however, now almost dry. The cultivation of this district, is hemp; and in the islands, more to the westward, between Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Brielle, and the sea, linseed and madder are chiefly grown.

We must now hastily direct our course towards the river Yssel of Guelderland, the other river of the same name flowing by Gouda into the province

of Holland. The Guelderland Yssel issues from the Rhine, at Westervoort ; from whence, to Doesburg, the river formed the canal of the celebrated Roman general, Drusus, which he ordered to be dug with the view of diverting the waters of the Rhine ; since when this river augmented by the accession of the Upper Yssel, originally a rivulet flowing from the eastward, now forms a considerable stream, winding its waters by Doesburg, Zutphen, and Deventer, and emptying itself into the Zuiderzee. The town of Doesburg derives its name from the founder, Drusus, and contains at present two thousand six hundred inhabitants who subsist by the cultivation of tobacco, and rearing live stock. A little to the southward is seen Heerenberg, situated on an eminence ; and more in the distance, is the mountain of Elten, which forms the boundary of the Prussian territory, and is an attractive point of observation from Arnhem, Nymeguen, and Cleves ; its summit is crowned with the buildings of a celebrated abbey, now secularized. To the eastward, towards the frontiers of Germany, we find the extensive villages of Aalten and Winterswyk, the former comprising a population of five thousand, and the latter six thousand five hundred and fifty, among whom are a number of Dutch families, who have been induced to reside here, owing to the cheapness of provisions. Grol, or Groenlo, was formerly a fortress, the capture of which, by Frederick Henry, in 1627, has been recounted in Latin prose, by Grotius, and celebrated in Dutch verse, by Vondel. Near the finely wooded mountain

of Lochem, is the estate of Wildenburg, the residence of *Staringh*, one of the poets of Holland, whose writings, though abounding with freshness of thought and imagery, are deficient in popularity of style and manner.

Zutphen, on the Yssel, is one of the most ancient cities in the Netherlands, and belonged formerly to the Hanseatic league; but its commerce has now declined, only a few manufactories remaining on the banks of the rivulet Berkel, which divides the city. A celebrated school was founded here, in 1686, which, though no longer existing, has been of material benefit in civilizing the manners of the inhabitants. The environs are extremely agreeable, and the river is passed by a bridge of boats. Three leagues to the northward, where the streamlet Schipbeek falls into the Yssel, we arrive at Deventer, the frontier city of the province of Overijssel, and near the confines of Guelderland. The streets are narrow, and rendered still more sombre by the height of the houses, which are of ancient structure. The city is much less regular and pleasant than Zutphen, though containing one thousand more inhabitants, the population being ten thousand. It was attached to the Hanseatic league, and its commercial relations were extremely extensive, ranking, in the sixteenth century, the third city in the Netherlands after Antwerp and Amsterdam; and though the extent of its traffic is now comparatively circumscribed, it still carries on a considerable trade on the Yssel, and in the transit of goods to Germany. It has several

manufactories, especially one of carpets in imitation of those from Persia; and the beer and gingerbread produced here are celebrated throughout the kingdom. In 1813, the fortifications were restored by the French, making the town a kind of bulwark against Germany; but during the siege it encountered in 1813-14, before capitulating to the allies, considerable damage was sustained, and the delightful promenade called the *Worp* destroyed. The two reformed churches are fine structures, and one has a celebrated chime of bells. Deventer is memorable in the annals of education and literature by the religious society formed here in the fourteenth century by Gerard Groot, or *Gerardus Magnus*, the purport of the institution being the *improvement of public education*, an event which, occurring in the middle age, was as remarkable for its design as for the benefit which it has been the means of conferring to humanity: there are, besides, other excellent schools and scientific establishments. To the northward of Deventer is situated Zwolle, the capital of Overijssel, and one of the most pleasant and agreeable cities in the kingdom. Its cleanliness is a worthy type of Holland, though the province, especially the interior, cannot be accused of any excess of this qualification. Situated on the small river named *Zwarte Water*, or *black water*, which receives its flood from the eastern Vecht, Zwolle has every opportunity of facilitating its commerce, not being more than half a league from the Yssel, communicating with Deventer on the one side, and Groningen,

Friseland, and Germany on the other. The present king has contributed to its prosperity by the canal of *William*, which unites the Yssel and river black water, and by numerous *chaussées*. The cathedral is esteemed one of the handsomest buildings in the country, though the tower has now fallen down: the organ and pulpit are also celebrated. The town-hall, which occupies with the cathedral portions of the grand square, has some very fine apartments. Zwolle, in fact, highly merits the visit of the traveller, as it enjoys an union of attractive beauties, the charms of nature combining with all the resources usually possessed by a large city of affording varied pleasures.

Since the separation of Belgium from Holland, the province of Overijssel has acquired a marked improvement in the industry and general welfare of the people; the small towns and villages of the interior, as *Oldenzaal*, *Gramsbergen*, *Goor*, *Hasselt*, and the towns more remote of *Almelo*, *Enschede*, *Kamper*, and *Vollenhoven*, near the sea, are filled with manufactories, whose produce find a vent even as far as Japan; and the market town of *Vrieseveen* carries on a traffic with Russia. At Ommen is a general depot for mendicants, where they are *forced* to work; and in the agricultural colonies of *Fredericksoord*, *Wilhelminasoord*, and *Veenhuizen*, situated in the north-western portion of this province, and that of Drenthe, the poor who desire to have work, are employed in rural occupations, and are enabled to procure not only a maintenance, but acquire health, contentment, and an improved moral feeling, living

quiet and happy in the bosom of nature; besides bringing into cultivation the immense tracts of land extending through these districts. This noble, philanthropic idea emanated from the reflective mind of *General Van de Bosch*, and owes the fulness of its realization to the fostering protection of Prince Frederick, the second son of the king.

The three provinces on the north-east of Holland are *Friesland*, *Drenthe*, and *Groningen*. The plan, however, of the present work prevents any lengthened description of these portions of the kingdom, but Friesland possesses so much historical interest that we must deviate to a limited extent, in describing the claims it has to the especial attention of the foreigner. The people, from the very commencement of the christian era, have maintained their nationality of feeling—they conquered the Romans in the zenith of their power, under Tiberius—they struggled during ages to maintain their liberty against the Franks, remaining firmly attached to their ancient institutions—they alone, throughout Europe, during the dominion of the German emperors, resisted the feudal system, and were only subdued by the colossal power Charles V.; still preserving for their country the glorious name of Friesland, even under the extirpating reign of Napoleon. In the sciences and literature, the Frieslanders also excel, especially mathematics and jurisprudence; and by means of agriculture, rearing cattle, keeping up an export trade and extreme industry, the people continue to enjoy a high degree of ease and comfort. These

noble characteristics are in great measure applicable to the two other neighbouring provinces of Groningen and Drenthe. The prevalence of the north-westerly winds is injurious to the growth of trees, but the country teems with luxuriant meadows covered with herds of fine cattle, and with fields richly planted with grain of all descriptions, which produce abundantly, especially on the north-west borders, where the land has been reclaimed from the sea. The most beautiful and picturesque portion of Friesland, is *Gaasterland*, on the south-west of the province; and the most uninteresting, the district near the sea, with the town of *Staveren*, the extensive commerce of which has been destroyed by the encroachments of the watery element. In the villages of *Molquerum* and *Hindelopen*, the manners, customs, and even language of the people differ from those of the rest of the Frieslanders, their origin being lost in the obscurity of antiquity. Harlingen, however, is a flourishing town, containing eight thousand inhabitants, having several dock-yards, and carrying on a considerable trade with England, especially in butter. A little to the eastward, is situated *Franeke*, consisting of a population of four thousand five hundred, formerly the seat of a university; from whence that of Leyden has received some of its most celebrated professors. Leeuwarden, the capital of the province, has in later years been much embellished, and in some respect renewed: it enjoys an extensive commerce, and exhibits symptoms of wealth, particularly as being the market where the farmers of the rich

district of *Oostergo* bring their produce ; buying often in return ornaments of gold which form part of the head dress of the females of this portion of the country, and it is said, that at some of the farmhouses gold plates and dishes are sometimes found, while the daughters are often seen presiding at the piano-forte. Dokkum is about a league from the sea, being united to Leeuwarden by a navigable canal. It contains three thousand six hundred inhabitants, and is probably the most ancient city of Friesland. *Bolsward* is also of considerable antiquity ; at *Sneek* or *Snitz*, is held the largest market for butter and cheese throughout the province ; the town is situated partly in the midst of a lake, and comprises seven thousand inhabitants. *Heereveen* is the principal place of the district of *Zevenwolden*, and has several excellent houses, and was once the summer residence of the stadtholders of Friesland.

To the eastward of Friesland and the ancient gulph of Lauwers, is the province of Groningen, forming the north-eastern angle of the kingdom. The capital, which bears the same name as the province, has a population of thirty thousand, and is one of the finest and most regular built cities in Holland. The town hall is a beautiful structure, and occupies one side of the grand square which is the most spacious in the country. The cathedral of St. Martin is also a fine building, with a spire three hundred and thirty feet in height. The university was established in 1614, and has attained considerable celebrity and produced many literary characters of

eminence; there are also several other institutions for the promotion of scientific education. Appingadam, situated to the north-east of Groningen, possesses a college, and has a large horse market. Not far distant is Delfzyl, which is a fortress, with a port at the mouth of the river Ems. We next arrive at Winschooten, once a large town with fortifications which are now dismantled; it contains three thousand four hundred inhabitants, and is near the village of Heyligerlee, the scene of the first victories of the patriots over the Spaniards, in 1568. There are also lying to the eastward of Groningen, several large market towns, as *Vendam*, with a population of seven thousand; and *Old* and *New Pekel-Aa*, containing eight thousand inhabitants.

To the south of Groningen, is the territory of Drenthe, the most thinly populated province of Holland, and not more than a tenth part of it under cultivation, the remainder consisting of sterile tracts of heath and sand. *Assen* is the capital, and under the especial favour of Louis Napoleon, increased much in importance, the population having augmented from six hundred to two thousand. Not far distant from the town are some remarkable remains of antiquity, named *Hunebedden*, or *the beds of the Huns*; or, perhaps, the *Giants*, and probably Celtic monuments, as those at *Stonehenge*, near Salisbury, but on an inferior scale. They consist of immense stones standing upright, with other stones placed transversely at top; there are also several large mounds of earth or ancient *tumuli*. The large

villages of *Smilde* and *Hoogeveen*, which derive their name from the canal, are inhabited by colonies of people who are chiefly engaged in taking off the turf with which the sterile soil is covered. In the midst of a morass, is situated *Koeverden*, a frontier town, which is strongly fortified. In a southerly direction, is the market town of *Meppel*, through which several streams pass in their descent from the elevated plains of *Drenthe*; and the town contains several manufactorys of linen, felt, &c.

Returning to *Nymeguen*, from whence as a common centre we have made excursions to the western and northern divisions of the kingdom, we must direct our course to the south-west, or the province of *North Brabant*, conquered during the dominion of the Spaniards by the arms of the republic, with the exception of *Berg-op-Zoom*, a fortress, which remained always faithful: it, however, ultimately shared the fate of the province, and is now considered the bulwark of the country on the south. The majority of the people are of the Catholic religion, while in the other provinces Protestantism predominates. The province of *North Brabant* preserves many characteristics similar to those of *Drenthe*, though the soil is more productive: in like manner, as *Drenthe* is divided by the canal of *Smilde* and *Hoogeveen*, so is *North Brabant* traversed by the canal of *Zuid Willemsvaart*. In both provinces, the land lies high, except towards the eastward, where it is marshy, as the district of *Bourtange* in *Drenthe*, and those of *Peel* and *Campine* in *North Brabant*.

Bois-le-Duc is the capital of the province, containing nineteen thousand inhabitants, in a low marshy situation, at the union of the rivers Dommel and Aa, which empty themselves into the Meuse. The city derives its name from the *ducal forest*, where the sovereigns of Brabant used to resort for the pleasures of the chace. It is regularly fortified in the form of a triangle, and surrounded with several smaller forts, as Papenbril, Crevccœur, &c. The great church, of St. John is one of the finest in Holland, and occupied the space of thirty-three years in its erection; that is, from the year 1280 to 1313: it is now dedicated to the Catholic religion. The Town-Hall and Governor's House are well worthy inspection. To the south of Bois-le-Duc is Eindhoven, containing two thousand six hundred people, principally engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloths. The manufacturing town of Helmond, lying on the canal of Zuid Willemsvaart comprises a population of three thousand three hundred. Oirschot has five thousand five hundred inhabitants, and a considerable *chateau*; and at Oosterwyk we meet with some very good houses. Between Bois-le-Duc and Breda we arrive at Tilburg, formerly a village, but which has attained the rank of a town, from the flourishing business it has for some time carried on in woollen cloths, the printing of cottons, &c. We must pass without specification several large and thriving villages, which form a lengthened and almost uninterrupted line of habitations, denominated *Langestraat*, or *Long Street*, be-

longing to the barony of Breda, the domain formerly of the counts of Nassau, but since the fifteenth century in the possession of the princes of Orange. Breda, the principal town, is well-built, occupying a delightful situation amidst cultivated fields; it is a remarkably strong fortress, constructed in an oval form, and was subjected to Holland in 1590, having been taken by stratagem, by Prince Maurice of Nassau. The church is a noble structure, with a lofty spire, and contains the splendid alabaster tomb of Count Engelbert of Nassau. In 1836, the Military Academy was re-established, having been first instituted in 1828, and is likely to become "*the military pride of Holland.*"

In the environs of Breda, is the town of Prinsenhage, concealed amidst the thick surrounding woods, which abound with nightingales; also, the populous market towns of Oosterhout and Oudenbosch. In a northerly direction is the marquisate of Berg-op-Zoom, which extends along an arm of the sea, called the Hollandsch-Diep reclaimed from the water, and which was attached to the province of Holland until the year 1809. The places worthy of note are Willemstad, memorable for its gallant defence against the French in 1793; Klundert, Prinsenland, the small town of Geertruidenberg, Heusden, formerly a fortress, and the village of Moerdyk. The city of Bergen-op-Zoom, forms the third celebrated fortified place in this province, and is nearly surrounded by marshes which can be inundated when required; it is separated from Zealand by an arm of the Scheld

named the *Eendragt*. To the southward are situated the large market towns of Rozendaal, containing 5000 inhabitants, and Great and Little Zundert, on the confines of Belgium, comprising a population of 3400.

According to the treaty of the twenty-four articles recognized by Europe and even by Belgium, the fortress of Venlo, though occupied this moment by Belgians, belongs to Holland, and was formerly one of the towns of Guelderland, though now attached to Limburg; but in the insurrection of 1830 it adhered to the Belgians. Its importance, however, is much inferior to Maestricht, the capital of the province of Limburg. Originally Maestricht appertained to the Duchy of Brabant, but is at the present day in possession of the King of Holland. In 1831 the Belgians besieged it, but the governor of the fortress, Dibbetz, made a gallant defence, and with a constancy which afforded the besiegers a salutary but severe proof of his courage and integrity, virtues which unfortunately were too rare among his colleagues. The possession of Maestricht with a considerable territory, which ought to be united with the rest of Holland, is assured to the king by the treaty, and which, more or less modified, will be eventually carried into execution. On the other side of the Meuse, which flows beneath the ramparts of Maestricht, are the fortified suburbs of Wyk. The fortifications of the city have been much improved and extended since 1830, and Maestricht now forms, on its eastern confines, the grand bulwark of Holland against Belgium. The city contains twenty-one

thousand inhabitants, and carries on a considerable business with goods in transitu, and an extensive contraband trade with Belgium. The Town Hall is the most remarkable edifice, and with its lofty spire occupies a most imposing site in the *grand square of parade*.

On the south of Maestricht the road becomes woody and slightly elevated, when it again descends amidst farm-houses and fields of grain; after which the traveller ascends towards the summit of a mountain called St. Peter, rendered celebrated by its quarry and subterranean passages, which are stated to extend four leagues in length, and to branch off to the distance of a league on each side. There are also said to be 160,000 different avenues, each 12 feet wide, and varying from 6 to 24 feet in height. *Campen* and *Faujas de St. Fond*, have made here important geological discoveries, and among the fossil animals of the primitive world have been found lizards of the size of crocodiles—the *Isiosauri* described by Cuvier. It is necessary in visiting the labyrinth, to be accompanied by experienced guides, without whom, great risk would be encountered of perishing in these immense caverns.

On the other side of the Meuse, adjudged to Holland by the European powers, is found a great quantity of coal, and we meet also with the small but thriving town of *Vaels*, which contains several cloth manufactories on a large scale.

Belgium.

THE southern portion of the late kingdom of the Netherlands, BELGIUM, is a country which has its limits designated by scarcely any natural, but merely political boundaries and characteristics, except on the western side, where it is bordered by the sea. On the south-west it has only a line of demarcation separating it from France. On the east of Germany and north of Holland, the frontiers are perfectly arbitrary, the kingdom comprising only one entire province, that of Namur, which belonged to the ancient dominions of the country. On the south, Flanders has been deprived of a third of its extent by the conquests of France in the seventeenth century; and the bordering territories on the north have become subject to Holland. Brabant, having also yielded to Holland a third of its power, and a fourth of its population. France possesses the greatest moiety of Hainault. In the provinces of Liege and Limburg several places, in 1815, were ceded to Prussia, though Limburg ought to be for the most part annexed to Holland, according to the treaty of November 15, 1831, acknowledged by the great European powers, and even by Belgium itself. Luxemburg appertained, by right, to the Germanic Confederation, and on the occupation of the capital, claimed, according to the treaty before named, the eastern or German

portion of the duchy. During, however, the various changes and revolutions to which Belgium has been subjected, previous to 1831, it never attained an organic or integral sovereignty; as in 1814, it was only annexed to the United Provinces, being included under the title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; but this union being severed by the Belgians in 1830, the country was ultimately constituted a separate kingdom—that of BELGIUM. Liege and its territories, which had been likewise attached to the Netherlands in 1815, adhered to the interests of Belgium.

The country is separated by nature into two distinct divisions, which form a remarkable contrast, especially in the character of the inhabitants. On the south-east, Belgium is occupied by a considerable range of hills, and the woody mountains of Ardenne. This line of mountain prolongs itself into several branches; the most lofty and extensive stretch towards the east, the lowest are towards the west. The first traverse the country of Liege, and terminate at Limburg; the second, the province of Namur, passing the rivers Meuse and Sambre, and are lost amidst the hills of North Brabant: this chain is the most picturesque, the country between Dinant and Namur being called the "*Miniature Switzerland*." Indeed, the banks of the Meuse, in passing from Namur to Liege, offer an astonishing diversity of romantic and picturesque scenery, at times the bold irregular rocks render the view grand and imposing, at others, the prospect is changed into a rural and placid landscape; a third range intersects Hainault,

and disappears towards the south of Flanders. Amidst these mountains are found inexhaustible mines of coals, and the plains which are now cleared of wood, and the marshes drained, are extremely fertile.

In no part of the continent is the influence of the soil more striking than in Belgium. The southeastern portion, which comprises the provinces of Hainault, Namur, and Luxemburg—in fact, half of the kingdom, as Southern Brabant belongs also partially to this division—is inhabited by the *Walloons*, originally descendants in all probability of the ancient Celts, but driven towards the mountains and forests by the conquering Germans, with whom the people intermixed. The northern and western provinces, the two Flanders, Antwerp, and Limburg, with the remaining portion of South Brabant, compose the plain and open country, and are peopled by a race entirely of German extraction, known in England by the name of *Flemings*, and resemble the Dutch in their language, customs, and mode of living; but their religion and means of subsistence form two insuperable obstacles to the coalition of the two nations. The Dutch have generally adopted the reformed religion—that is, the tenets of Luther; the Flemings have continued followers of Catholicism; while the long residence of the Spaniards and Jesuits have conferred on the clergy an unlimited influence over the whole of the rural population, as well as in the smaller towns, where the choice of the representatives of the people is generally dictated by the ecclesiastics. Agriculture being the

chief employment of the country inhabitants, who are simple and credulous, the priests are not only their advisers, but even their *oracles* in all temporal as well as spiritual affairs. But in the larger towns, as Antwerp and Ghent, where, owing to the extensive commerce carried on, people of different religions are brought into constant contact with each other, the priests have lost much of their control. While reverting to commerce, it may be observed, that the fundamental maxim of the Belgian government as applied to agriculture as well as manufactures, is *the protection of industry through the medium of high duties*, a maxim diametrically opposed to the system adopted in Holland, where *freedom of commerce as extensive, with duties as low, as possible*, are considered the vital principles of mercantile existence.

The *Walloons* are distinguished from the *Flemings* by their vivacity, the quickness of their movements, and their physiognomy, in all of which they resemble more their neighbours, the French, who in great part are also of Celtic origin. Their language is a singular mixture of fragments of ancient Celtic with French, especially in the two dialects which they speak in Hainault and Liege. Their manners and living are entirely French; their political feelings and opinions are of the same tendency as those which led to the revolution of Paris. The clergy even at Liege, where they have ruled for centuries, have much less influence than in Flanders; and the principles of incredulity which France has imbibed from the school of Voltaire have found many disciples among the

Walloons. The mode of obtaining subsistence affords equal dissimilitude in the two people. The hilly character of the ground, numerous quarries of slate and stone, the quantity of coal-pits, with mines of iron and lead, near Liege and Hainault, afford an entirely different employment for the Walloons; besides that in these districts of the mines and forests, the people, inured to hard labour, are strong and energetic, and have yielded little to civilization. These men, who inhabit the provinces of Liege and Namur, and the frontiers of Hainault and South Brabant, became the chief actors in the revolution of 1830. In the centre of the latter province of South Brabant is situated Brussels, the capital of Belgium, and exhibits in a singular manner the characteristics of the two different people we have previously described. In the lower town are located the Germanic race, who speak Flemish; and in the upper town the Walloons, who have adopted the French language; and though possessing apparently principles materially at variance with each other, yet are firm in their hatred towards "Protestant Holland." It was in this centre state—in Brussels itself—that the clergy co-operated with the provincial liberals, and plotted the revolution of 1830.

In making our brief survey of Belgium, we will commence our hasty tour from the French frontiers, entering into Western Flanders, where we arrive at the small town of *Furnes*, situated on the canal from Ostend to Dunkirk. It was formerly a fort on the coast; but the sea has, during the lapse of years,





W. H. Bartlett.

A. H. Payne

MARKET PLACE, FURNES.
PLACE DU MARCHÉ DE FURNES
MARKT TE VEURDE

receded so much, that it is now three miles distant. The remains of the abbey church of St. Willebrod are remarkable for their antiquity, the structure being reported to have been founded in the year 870. The town-hall is a handsome Gothic building, with a lofty tower, and occupies, as in the annexed illustration, a site in the market-place, which forms a regular square.

Bordering the sea, is the town of *Nieuwpoort*, memorable for the battle fought in the neighbouring downs, on the 2nd of July, 1600, between the armies of Holland and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. The town was built in 1163, and is connected by canals with *Furnes*, *Bruges*, *Ypres*, and *Dixmude*; this latter town, which possesses a handsome cathedral, is situated in the midst of rich meadows and fields of grain, and is reported to have been surrounded with walls as early as the year 958. Being a frontier town, it has suffered considerable dilapidation during the numerous sieges of the French. The population amounts to three thousand two hundred. *Ypres* is a town, however, of much greater importance, and dates its origin from the tenth century. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, owing to the extensive manufactories of cloth, it contained as many as two hundred thousand inhabitants, which have gradually diminished to the present number of fifteen thousand, though the town still carries on a considerable trade in manufactured goods. The market-place forms a grand square, ornamented by

Louis XIV., with a marble fountain. On one side is the Gothic town-hall, built of free-stone, in the year 1342, as pourtrayed in the annexed engraving. To the south of Ypres, on the river Lys, which forms the frontier line of France, we observe the ancient barrier town of *Warneton*. Not far distant is the old lordship and town of *Comines*; at the *chateau* of which was born *Philippe de Comines*, whose elegance of style, and force of composition, as the historian of the lives of Charles the Bold, Louis XI., and Charles VIII., have rendered his memory immortal. *Werwick* is memorable for the obstinate battle fought by the French against the Austrians and Dutch, in 1793. In a north-westerly direction, is situated *Menin*, celebrated for its fortifications. The town has several manufactories, and is noted for its trade in horses, corned beef, wool, and beer. From hence the river Lys flows with its full stream into Flanders, and soon reaches the walls of *Courtray*, a town tracing its origin from the period of the Romans, and which, in 1290, was surrounded by a wall. In the fourteenth century, it had attained considerable importance, and was environed with extensive suburbs. The town is well built, and has some fine and spacious streets. The town-hall, in the Gothic style of architecture, the handsome church of Notre Dame, and that of St. Martin, which, however, is overloaded with ornaments, are all worthy inspection. Courtray is reckoned the principal mart in Flanders for linen cloths, which are here manufactured of all descriptions, as well as lace and flannels. The



W.H. Baedeker del.

H.A. Jayne sculp.

TOWN HALL, YPRES.
STADHUIS, YPRES.
HOTEL DE VILLE, YPRES.



population amounts to nineteen thousand. We must here also note the neighbouring ancient, and thriving manufacturing towns of *Rousselaere*, or *Roulers*, comprising ten thousand inhabitants, *Thourout*, seven thousand five hundred, and *Thielt*, eleven thousand five hundred, situated in the centre of the province, the capital of which, Bruges, lies more to the northward. BRUGES, after the thirteenth century, was with Venice esteemed the first commercial city in Europe, and provided the northern states with Indian merchandize, forming, in fact, the centre of communication between the Lombard and Hanseatic towns. As early as the seventh century, it acquired the rank of a city, and in 1270, was considerably enlarged. The extent, however, of its riches, communicating to its inhabitants an independent and constantly turbulent spirit against the superior authority of its princes, combined with immoderate luxury and extravagance, eventually proved fatal to its mercantile supremacy; though it still retains a certain degree of commercial importance; yet, in parading its handsome and spacious streets, one feels oppressed at times with an indefinable sensation of gloominess, as if the frowning spirit of its departed greatness was hovering over, lamenting its fall. It is the seat of government of western Flanders, and contains a population of forty thousand five hundred. As there are no springs or natural fountains in the city, the water for the use of the inhabitants is obtained from the rivers Scheldt and Lys, by means of the Ghent canal, and collected in a large reservoir, called the

Minne water, from which the numerous intersecting canals communicating with that of Ostend are supplied, as well as the various artificial fountains. The canals are traversed by forty-two stone, and twelve wooden bridges; and from one of the bridges crossing the Ostend canal, the annexed view is taken. The two principal canals which connect Ostend and Ghent with the city, are constantly navigated by barges elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of travellers. This mode of communication is however being superseded by the railroad to Ghent, by Bruges. The harbour consists of a deep basin, at the extremity of the principal canal, and which is usually crowded with barges and small trading vessels: there is also a dockyard and considerable warehouses, the principal manufactures being those of lace, woollens, camlets, hats, snuff, china, carpets, dimities, and a blue dye peculiar to the town. There is an excellent hospital; an academy of the fine arts, containing some pictures of *Jean van Eyck*, the inventor of oil painting, who was born in the city; and several literary and scientific societies. The town-hall, as portrayed, is a noble Gothic building, but the style rather too florid; it is situated in the grand square, or market-place. Close to it is another handsome Gothic structure, the chapel of St. Sang. At the extremity of the square is the celebrated tower or belfry, esteemed one of the most beautiful in Europe, attached to the building employed as the exchange; and in the accompanying illustrations a front view of the



H. Bartsch

A. H. Payne

VUE DU CANAL À BRUGES.
BRUGG VAN DE VAART OP OOSTENDE TE ZIEN.





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TOWN HALL, BRUSSELS.
HOTEL DE VILLE BRUGES.
STADTHUIS TE HAARLEM.







W. H. Bartlett.

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THE TOWER OF THE EXCHANGE, BRUGES.

TOUR DE LA BOURSE, À BRUGES.

MARKT TE BRUGGE





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A. H. Payne

THE GREAT TOWER, BRUGES.
GRANDE TOUR DE BRUGES
TOREN TE BRUGGE

tower, as well as general aspect of the building, have been designed. Near the tower is the splendid building formerly occupied as the Drapers' Hall, but now divided into coffee-houses. Opposite to this structure, and forming the corners of the street of St. Amand, are two old houses, one of which was the residence of Charles V., and the other of King Charles II. of England. The principal church of Notre Dame is a magnificent structure, and contains the splendid tomb of Charles *the Bold*, and his amiable daughter, Maria of Burgundy. The tombs are of bronze, gilt; the gilding alone is estimated at twenty-four thousand ducats. There is also an exquisite marble statue of the Virgin and Child, attributed to Michael Angelo. The belfry of the church serves as a landmark to mariners steering to Ostend. The church of Jerusalem is built after a model of the temple in that holy city, and contains a representation of the tomb of our Saviour. Besides the churches of St. Salvador and St. Mary, which are worthy inspection, there are numerous places of worship of every denomination, but they contain little of interest to the tourist.

The environs of Bruges abound in excellent fruit and vegetable gardens. Before quitting the city on our route to Ostend, we must not omit noticing that the *beauty of the fair sex of Bruges is proverbial throughout the kingdom*. Pursuing our course by the canal, we arrive at OSTEND, the chief maritime city of importance in Belgium, and second commercial town of the kingdom. Great portion of the ancient

town was built by Count Robert in 1072, but destroyed by the sea in 1334 ; the fishermen, however, who were then the principal inhabitants, rebuilt their dwellings, and protected them in 1372 from the inroads of the sea by a palisade. In the fifteenth century, Philip *the Good* enlarged the harbour, and surrounded the city with walls ; and during the sixteenth century it was regularly fortified by the Prince of Orange, and in the beginning of the seventeenth century was besieged for three years and three months by the Austrians, and did not capitulate till nearly reduced to ruins. During the war of American independence, Ostend arrived at the acme of its commercial prosperity, being considered a neutral port. On its occupation by the French, and the consequent annihilation of its commercial relations with England, the harbour became deserted ; but since the establishment of the kingdom of the Netherlands, it has been gradually assuming a portion of its former prosperity, and now carries on a considerable export and import trade, the population amounting to eleven thousand four hundred. The harbour is one of the largest and most beautiful in Europe, but difficult of entrance ; indeed, at times inaccessible. It was constructed about the year 1776, during the reign of Joseph II., who had in 1772 conferred on the town the privileges, which it now retains, of a *free port*. The floodgates, which are worthy notice, not only assist in discharging the waters of the Bruges Canal, but oppose also the advances of the sea. With the exception of the town-hall, the barracks, and fortifi-

cations, there are few other objects of interest. Steam vessels and packet boats are constantly passing to and from Dover and London, performing the passage to the former town in nine, and to the metropolis in sixteen, hours. We must now return to Bruges, and without making any stay in the fishing town of *Blankenberg*, containing eighteen hundred inhabitants, or the small frontier places of *Damme* and *Middelburg*, or in the manufacturing town of *Ecloo*, with a population of eight thousand, we will at once notice GANT, or GHENT, situated at the conflux of the rivers Lys, Lieve, and Scheldt. It is the capital of Eastern Flanders; and though ranking as a second city as to population, is one of the first as to extent and industry. It formerly surpassed Paris in size and population, comprising two hundred and twenty-five thousand souls, and seventy-five thousand houses; whence arose the *bon-mot* of Charles V., "that he could put all Paris in his *Gant*, or *Glove*:" at present, a large portion of the ground included within the walls is not built upon, notwithstanding which, the population amounts to eighty thousand. Ghent stands on twenty-six islands, most of which are bordered by magnificent quays, and the islands are connected by numerous bridges, forty-two of which are of stone, and twenty-eight of wood, and are so admirably poised, that though weighing more than thirty-thousand pounds, the weakest hand can turn them: the smaller bridges amount to upwards of two hundred. The streets in general are wide and well-built; and some of the houses bring to remembrance the

dominion of the Spaniards, being still termed the "Spanish Houses," as exemplified in the title-page of the work. The cathedral of St. Bavon is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Belgium: the church was commenced in the thirteenth, and finished in the beginning of the sixteenth, century; but the imposing effect which this majestic structure is calculated to produce is much impaired from the want of an open area around it. The tower is remarkable for its elegance, and is two hundred and seventy-one feet in height, and from the summit is obtained an extensive and beautiful prospect. It is impossible, from the brief space allotted to complete the present work, to attempt to describe all the objects of interest contained within the walls of the cathedral, or to detail the various beauties of the other churches and public buildings, and we must, therefore, content ourselves by stating that the stalls of the canons in the choir are believed to be the finest specimen of carving in mahogany, in existence; while the pulpit, which is composed of marble and oak, and the work of Lawrence Delvaux, of Ghent, is reckoned the most beautiful in the world. One of the most perfect specimens of art in the cathedral, or, indeed, in the Netherlands, is the mausoleum of Bishop Triest, by Jerome Duquesnoi. The numerous pictures by the ancient masters, will afford a rich treat to the connoisseur and artist. The belfry near the cathedral, was erected in 1183, as a monument of the wealth of the inhabitants, and is of remarkable construction, being ten feet broader at the top than the base; it





W. H. Bartlett

A. H. Payne

TOWN HALL, GHEENT.
HOTEL DE VILLE GHEENT. STADHUIS TE GENT



W. B. BAKER.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, CANTON, MASS.
 A. L. BAKER OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, CANTON, MASS.

J. Rogers.



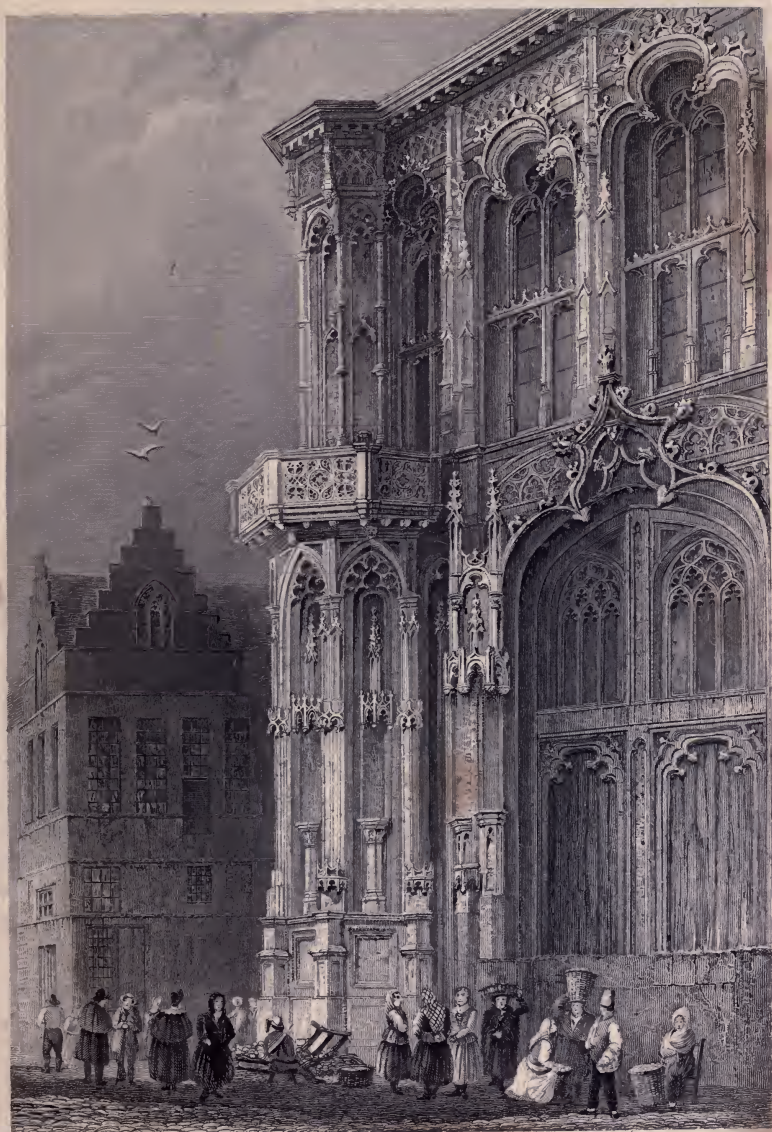
W. H. Baetzel.

DE NEDERLANDSE OORLOGSMACHTEN
 IN DE OORLOGSMACHTEN
 IN DE OORLOGSMACHTEN

A. H. Payne.

contains a chime of twenty-eight bells, varying in weight from five thousand seven hundred and nine, to fifty-five pounds, exclusive of three larger bells, the chief of which, named Roland, weighs eleven thousand pounds; the belfry is surmounted by a huge dragon, of copper, gilt, which was originally brought from Constantinople. St. Nicholas, in the annexed engraving, is situated in the corn market, and the most ancient church in Ghent; that of St. Michael, which also appears illustrated, is in the centre of the city, and remarkable for the elegance and lightness of its architecture, and is seen to advantage from the open space which surrounds it. In the twelfth chapel, in the interior, is the celebrated picture by Vandyk, of the crucifixion. The ancient church or oratory of the Dominicans, has an imposing effect, and the great window is particularly admired. Besides which, there are the churches of St. Martin, of the Augustins, of St. Saviour, St. James, St. Peter, and St. Anne, all containing pictures of considerable merit. The tourist should not omit visiting the *Great Convent of the Béguine Nuns*, which is the only large conventual establishment now extant in Belgium, and contains six hundred fair devotees. The new university is a fine building of the Corinthian order, erected under the auspices of King William I., of Holland, by M. Roelandt. The town-hall affords a singular combination of Gothic and Grecian architecture, being composed of two buildings, one of which, the Gothic is here portrayed, and exhibits a beautiful frontage, opposite to the barracks of the

municipal guard, while the other faces the butter market. The principal market-place is the *Marché de Vendredi*, which makes an interesting picture, and is so named from the linen market being held here on a Friday. Near this market is a large piece of ordnance, seventeen feet in length, and two and three-quarters in diameter, and weighing thirty-four thousand pounds, known by the name of "*De dulle Griete*," or *mad Margery*. The botanic garden is the finest in the kingdom. We must also note the *Coupure*, or banks of the canal of the same name, along which is a very delightful walk; also the *Cauter* or place d'armes, in the centre of the city, which is likewise a fashionable promenade; the government house, the pakhuis, the royal college, public library, museum, civil tribunal, &c., &c., deserve inspection. There are numerous manufactories employing upwards of fifteen thousand workmen, and several excellent and commodious hotels, among which we may particularly specify the Hotel de la Poste, in the place d'armes. There are seven principal gates, the most remarkable of which are those of Brussels, St. Lieven, St. Peter, and Bruges: between the gates of St. Peter and Courtray, the new citadel is erected. The environs of Ghent are pleasant and fertile, abounding particularly in corn, flax, madder, and tobacco. The communication with the capital has been also materially facilitated by the formation of a railroad from hence to Brussels by Termonde, in continuation of that from Ostend and Bruges.



W. H. Bartlett.

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PART OF THE TOWN HALL, GHENT.
 PARTIE DE L'HÔTEL DE VILLE, À GAND. STADHUIS TE GENT





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THE MARCIE DE VENDREDI, GENT.
DE VRIJDAGSMARKT TE GENT.





W. H. Bartlett.

J. Woods.

TOWN HALL, AUDENARDIE.

If the tourist is desirous of visiting the province of Hainault, so named from the small river, *Haine*, which traverses it, with its mines and mountainous scenery, he can pass from Ghent along the Scheldt to *Audenarde*, or *Oudenaarden*, a town of considerable antiquity, and where the Romans are supposed to have established their customs on the Scheldt, in consequence of the different monies found, not only current amongst the Romans, but also the Gauls and Franks. The town-hall is a fine Gothic edifice, with a beautiful tower, and in the *Place* before the hall, is a fountain and basin, which, combined, form the interesting subject of the engraving. The principal trade is that of tanning, and the population amounts to five thousand four hundred. From Audenarde the traveller will reach the capital of Hainault, *TOURNAY*, the ancient residence of the kings of the Franks, previous to the reign of Clovis. It is one of the chief manufacturing cities in Belgium, especially of hosiery goods. Among its remarkable antiquities, is the tomb of King Childeric.

On the road, the main communication from Ghent to Brussels previous to the railroad, is situated *Alost*, with a population of thirteen thousand; the town derives its name from *à l'Est*, being the most eastern place of Flanders. It was formerly the capital of that division of the province called the *Imperial*, from its having been fortunately freed from all feudal servitude, an indemnity guaranteed by the treaties of Madrid. The cathedral is a fine building, and contains the famous picture of St. Roch, by Reubens.

The ancient Gothic structure of the town-hall, is situated in the principal square. A little in advance we observe *Mollen* with the ruins of its old, magnificent abbey, and afterwards the small town of *Assche*, which is only two leagues and a half from Brussels. It contains upwards of four thousand inhabitants; the church, though old, is a fine building, and dedicated to St. Martin. The trade consists of flax and hops, and the town is noted for a sort of sweet cake, called *les conques d'Assche*.

To the eastward of Ghent, commences the district denominated the *Pays de Waes*, formerly an extent of country covered with shifting sand, and buried beneath the waters of the Scheldt, but by drainage and the persevering industry of the inhabitants, is now covered with a rich black mould, and exhibits as it were, an entire desert transformed into an *Oasis*. The fields are usually very small, surrounded with a neat quickset hedge, and a deep ditch; each field being formed into a small hillock, the ground gradually sloping from the centre, which enables the rain-water to glide over the surface without neutralising the effects of the manure, which would be else washed through and absorbed by the thirsty porous substratum of sand. The whole district conveys the idea of a long continued village, interspersed with gardens, the hamlets being extensive, and approximating each other so closely that it is almost impossible to perceive their separate terminations; in fact, the road from Ghent to Antwerp affords the agriculturist an interesting picture of rural economy;

and some of the villages are becoming populous towns, as *Lokeren*, containing sixteen thousand inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufacturing of cloth: then *St. Nicholas*, which, under the fostering protection of King William, of Holland, has augmented its population from eleven to nearly sixteen thousand; it possesses one of the largest market-places in the kingdom, and is notorious for its traffic in flax. *Beveren* has also about sixteen thousand people; and *Swyndrecht*, three thousand one hundred. To the south of this district and the Scheldt is the fortress and town of *Termonde*, in Flemish *Dendermonde*, at the conflux of the rivers Dender and Scheldt, a name familiarized to the English reader from its mention by "*Uncle Toby*," and its siege by the allied forces, in 1706, as commemorated by the inimitable pen of Sterne. The town dates its origin from the ninth century, and contains seven thousand two hundred inhabitants, the railroad passing here from Ghent on its line to Brussels. Directing our course to the southern instead of the northern portion of the Scheldt, we come to the town of *Rupelmonde*, which is a port with a dock-yard, and situated above the point where the river Rupel, which is formed by the union of the greater and smaller Nethe, the Dyle, and the Senne, discharges itself into the Scheldt. From hence we obtain a favourable view of ANTWERP, which with the beautiful spire of the cathedral and numerous other spires and towers, is seen rising in lofty grandeur on the left bank of the Scheldt;

on approaching nearer, we are forcibly impressed with the commanding aspect of the citadel and town, with the various quays which line the banks of the stream, planted with trees, forming delightful promenades ; and with the river itself, broad and deep, bearing on its bosom vessels from almost every clime. The origin of the name of the city is merely traditional, but it is known to have existed as early as the fourth century ; and, in 630, a church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was erected by St. Amand. The town was afterwards ravaged by the Romans, and from 886 to 980 was in possession of the Moors, who were annihilated in the latter year by the inhabitants of Flanders ; in the twelfth century, the commercial privileges it enjoyed had attracted numerous foreigners, and the harbour being open to all nations, and participating in the advantages of the sovereignty of the Dukes of Burgundy, Antwerp became, in the middle of the sixteenth century, the first commercial city in the world. The population amounted to two hundred thousand ; five hundred vessels were calculated to leave the port daily, and at times two thousand five hundred were at anchor before the city. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, however, the city having fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, caused many of the richer merchants to migrate into Holland ; indeed, from the time of the independence of the United Provinces the importance of Antwerp gradually declined ; the Dutch with their usual policy, having made themselves masters of the mouths of the Scheldt, blocked up the entrance of the harbour,

and by these means transferred the greater part of the commerce to Amsterdam ; but by the treaty made between France and Holland, in 1795, the Scheldt being re-opened, Antwerp gradually revived, and the navigation being now declared free, it is fast regaining the commercial advantages of which it had been deprived. The citadel is one of the objects which most arrests the attention on the first arrival at the port, and was built in 1568, under the direction of the Duke of Alva, by Pacciotti and Cerbelloni ; it is of immense strength, being in the form of a pentagon, with six bastions which command each other, and are defended by deep broad trenches. The event, however, which communicates to this fortress the greatest interest in modern times, is its siege by the French, in December, 1832. After the revolution of 1830 and division of the two kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, the king of Holland persevered in retaining possession of the citadel of Antwerp and the forts on the Scheldt below the town, thus retaining entire control over the commerce of the city ; France and Great Britain having for two years negociated in vain with Holland, in order to obviate so glaring an anomaly in political affairs, resolved to compel the king of Holland to evacuate a position which kept both countries in a constant state of excitement and warlike preparation. A combined French and English fleet blockaded the mouth of the Scheldt, while a French army, under the able command of *Marshal Gérard*, proceeded to lay siege to the citadel and adjacent forts. The gallant and veteran officer, *General Chassé*, had a garrison

of five thousand selected troops, with orders to defend the fortress to the last extremity. The French army was composed of fifty thousand infantry, six thousand cavalry, and a very extensive train of artillery, with all the flower of French chivalry, and every means of aggression which the improvement of art in military tactics was capable of suggesting; yet so impregnable proved the citadel, that from the 4th to the 23rd of December, it withstood an almost incessant bombardment night and day; when the interior being reduced to a heap of ruins, and incapable of affording the exhausted troops shelter from the terrific effect of the cannons and mortars, the heroic *Chassé* capitulated. The French had opened between eight and nine English miles of trenches during the siege, and fired sixty-three thousand cannon balls. The harbour is one of the finest in Europe, and the docks, which were constructed by Napoleon, are of great extent and beauty; one of the basins being capable of containing forty-two sail of the line. The harbour can accommodate two thousand vessels, and is divided into four canals, bordered by spacious and handsome quays and warehouses; in fact, the arsenal and all the buildings connected with the docks are erected on a splendid scale; between the principal basins is a large conspicuous building, called the *Oosterling*, built in 1568, and belonging to the Hanseatic towns, used as a warehouse and residence of the consul.

Antwerp, in form, resembles a strung bow, the Scheldt representing the string; it contains twenty-three public squares, and upwards of two hundred





W. H. Bartlett.

J. Woods.

INTERIOR OF ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

INTERIEUR DE LA CATHEDRALE D'ANVERS.

DE LIEVE VROUWE KERK TE ANTWERPEN VAN BINNEN.





W. H. Bartlett.

F. Wornum.

WEST FRONT, ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

FACADE OUEST DE LA CATHÉDRALE D'ANVERS. — DE LIEVE VROUWE KERK TE AN WERVEN VAN DE W-STRADDE

streets. The cathedral, which was built in the fourteenth century, and occupied eighty-four years in its construction, is, with the exception of St. Peter's at Rome, the most grand and noble Christian temple in existence. It is five hundred and forty feet in length, from east to west, two hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and supported by one hundred and twenty-five elegant Gothic pillars, the largest being twenty-seven and a half feet in circumference. The tower of the cathedral is four hundred and seventy feet in height, including the cross; and the elegance and elaborate finishing of its workmanship are surprisingly beautiful; at the base of the tower is observed the epitaph of the celebrated Quintin Matsys, known as the blacksmith of Antwerp, who, at the instigation of the young god, Cupid, relinquished the sledge hammer, in order to wield a more light but more difficult instrument, the pencil, in consequence of the mutual attachment of the blacksmith with the daughter of a painter, who had denied her hand to any suitor, unless of his own profession; the inscription represents Matsys transformed by *Love*, from *Vulcan* to *Apelles*.

Connubialis amor de Mulcibre fecit Apellem.

The interior of the cathedral corresponds in magnificence with the beauty which the exterior would lead the imagination to anticipate, and the different aisles, choirs, and chapels contain various admirable pictures by the most eminent masters. The annexed views of the western front or grand entrance, and

interior, will convey to the reader some idea of the exquisite beauty of this splendid specimen of Gothic architecture. From the *Place Verte* an entire view of the building is presented; this fine square originally formed the church-yard of the cathedral, but has been converted into pleasant and sheltered promenades by the French, and encompassed at present with elegant *cafés* and houses. St. James' church, which was finished in 1507, affords little attraction from its exterior, but the interior surpasses in richness of architectural beauty all the sacred edifices in Belgium, at the same time that it contains the tomb of REUBENS, affording an additional incentive to curiosity and admiration; it possesses also some of the finest pictures in the kingdom. The churches of St. Paul, St. Andrew, St. Anthony, and St. Charles, offer individually numerous objects demanding inspection; in fact, there is no city in the Netherlands which presents so many attractive beauties for the amateur, as Antwerp. It may be said lavishly to abound with the riches of art, requiring several days to examine attentively its treasures. The Exchange, erected in 1583, is a remarkable structure, and forms an oblong square two hundred feet in length and one hundred and sixty feet in breadth; the ground-floor forms an extended pavement, which supports fifty marble pillars differently ornamented. The town-hall, which was erected in 1560, is composed of the five orders of architecture; it is two hundred and sixty feet in length, and contains some valuable pictures; the palace is also a



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PLACE VERTE, ANTWERP.

PLACE VERTE, ANTWERP.







W. H. Bartlett

T. Barber

ANTWERP FROM THE TÊTE DE FLANDRE.

ANVERS VO DE LA TÊTE DE FLANDRE

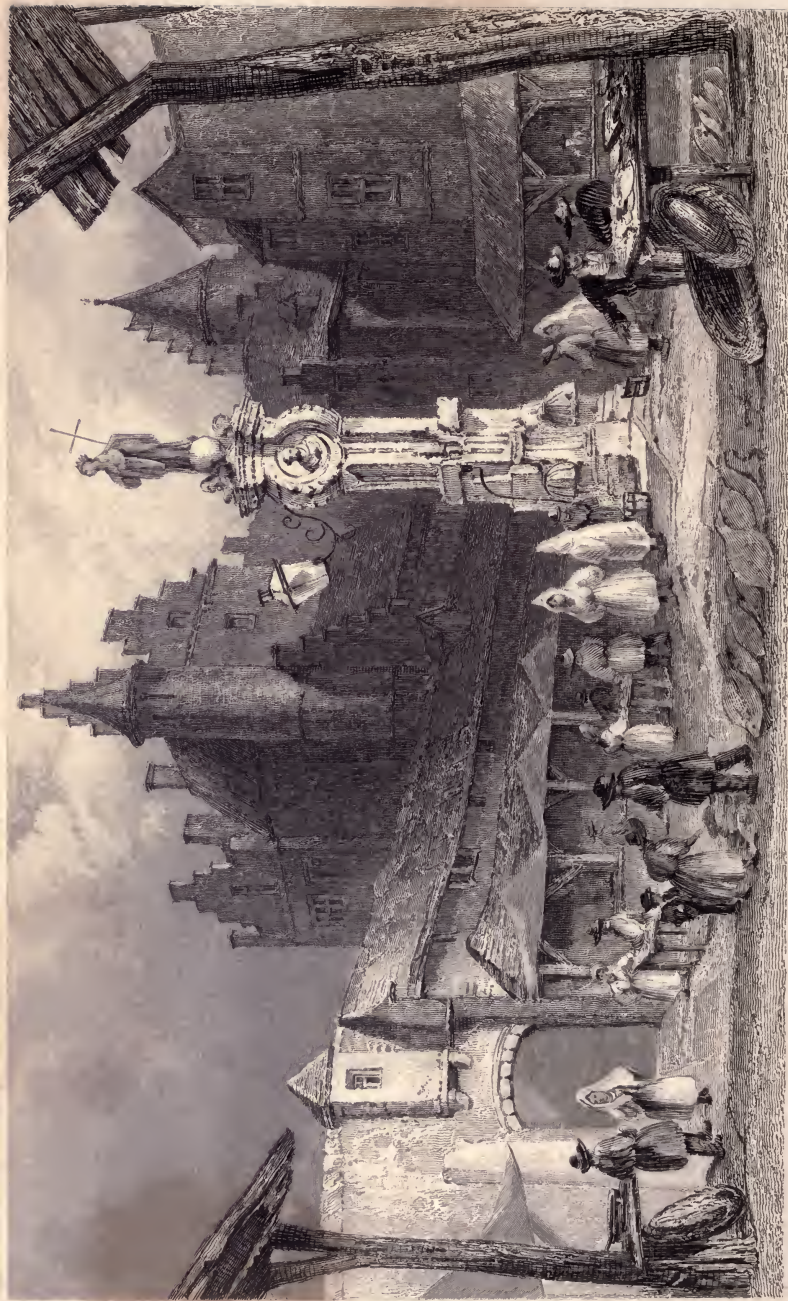
ANTWERPEN VAN HET VLAAMSHE HOOFD TE ZIEN.



W. B. Baert

W. Sprent

THE TOWN HALL, ANTWERP.
 MARCHÉ AUX LOIS À ANVERS. AM FISCHEMARKT TE ANTWERPEN



TIE FISH MARKET, ANTWERP.

MARCHÉ AU POISSON ANVERS.

DE VISCH MARKT TE ANTWERPEN

W. H. Bartlett.

J. Rogers.





J. M. Dordt.

W. Westendorp.

LA BOUCHERIE, ANTWERP.

LA BOUCHERIE À ANVERS.

DE VLEESCHMAART TE ANTWERPEN

London, GOSWOLD 70 Ivy Lane.

fine structure. The *entrepôts* are immense warehouses erected on piles, and rank among the most magnificent commercial buildings in Europe. The meat, fish, and egg markets afford animated and interesting objects of observation, and are pleasingly depicted in the accompanying engravings. Besides the various panoramic prospects of the town and adjacent country, viewed from the different steeples of the churches, a good general view is obtained of the town from the *Tête de Flandre*, on the opposite bank of the Scheldt.

From Antwerp the traveller can now be transported to Mechlin in *half an hour* by the *railroad*, an invention which, as the apparent acme of terrestrial convenience, may be termed *sublime*—an invention which has confounded all our preformed ideas of the value of space, causing it almost to disappear—which exceeds in general utility steam navigation, as facilitating more readily the means of communication, and giving a fresh impetus and life to commerce and social intercourse, thus creating a main incentive to the more rapid amelioration of our species. In justice it must be also added, that in no part of Europe are the benefits derived from the adoption more conspicuously exemplified, or more laudably encouraged, than in Belgium. Besides the railroad from Antwerp to Mechlin, Brussels, and Louvain, there is another from Brussels to Ghent, by Termonde; one is forming from Ghent to Ostend, by Bruges; from Louvain to Liege, by Tirlemont; and it is contemplated extending this admirable

mode of conveyance to the Prussian frontiers, and from Brussels to the confines of France.

Malines, or *Mechlin*, is situated on the river Dyle, the town having been in existence as early as the seventh century, and under the dominion of the house of Burgundy, became prosperous and happy ; the great council of state established here, in 1455, by Philip the *Good*, became so celebrated for its equity and wisdom, that it was at times selected by foreign powers as the arbiter of their disputes. The cathedral, which is the metropolitan church of Belgium, is dedicated to St. Rombauld, and though its erection was commenced as early as the twelfth century, it was not finished till the year 1513. The round tower which surmounts the building, is three hundred and fifty feet in height, and being almost entirely composed of buttresses, conveys, at a distance, the appearance of a colossal fluted column, which may be imagined from its representation in the annexed engraving ; in the interior there are few objects of interest. The church of Notre Dame, d'Hanswyk, is remarkable for its beautiful cupola, and also for the carved pulpit in the interior. The church forms a striking object on entering the town, as seen from the road in the accompanying plate. The previous dulness of the town is becoming enlivened, by its forming the centre of the railroads, which here cross from Antwerp, Brussels, Louvain, and Ghent. The manufacture of lace, which was the principal source of traffic, has been removed to Brussels, and there are at present only three houses dealing in



W. H. Bartlett.

J. Woods.

ST. ROMBAULT CHURCH, AT MALINES.

EGLISE DE ST ROMBAULT A' MALINES.

ST ROMBOUITS KERK TE MECHELEN





W. H. Bartlett.

J. Barber

ENTRANCE TO MOULINES.

ENTRÉE DE MAINES

TECHNIEK VAN DEN A. VAN DIJKEN, 1772







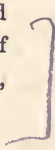
W. H. Bartlett, del.

A. H. Payne, sculp.

TOWN HALL, LOUVAIN.
LA MAISON DE VILLE À LOUVAIN
STADHUIS TE LEUVEN.

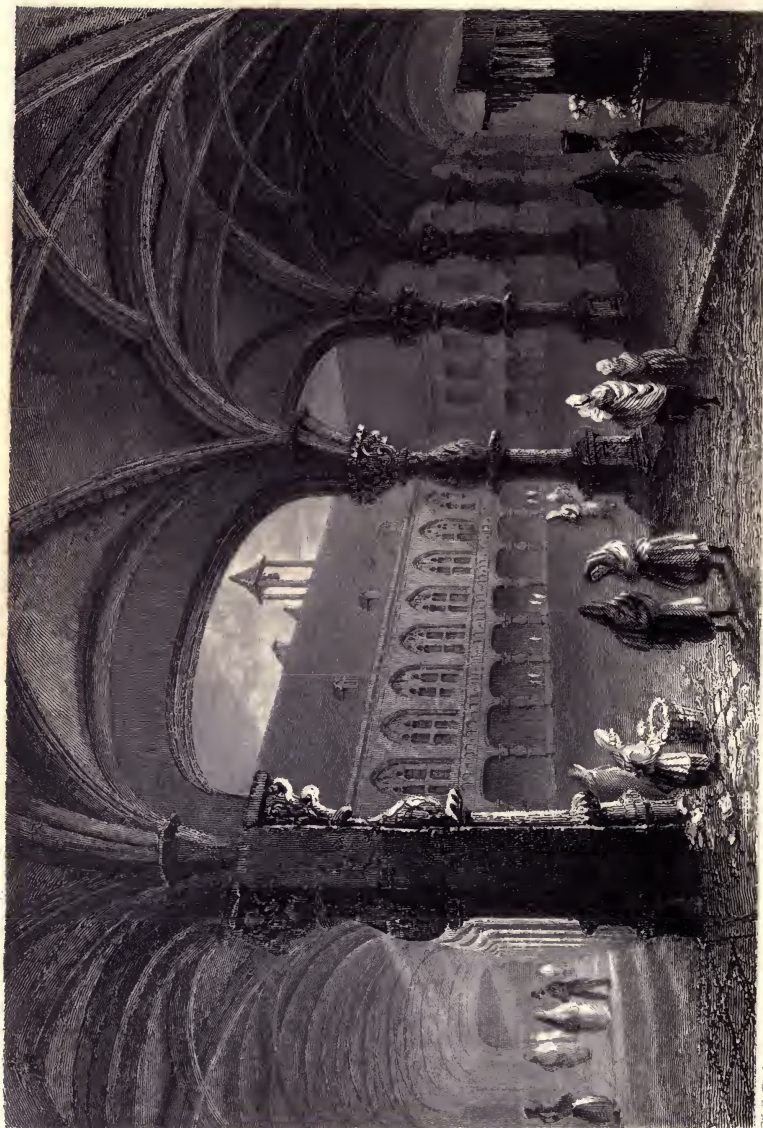
the article. The population amounts to twenty-four thousand.

On quitting Mechlin, the road runs across a level country to the city of Louvain, the ancient capital of the duchy of Brabant. It is situated on the river Dyle, and of very ancient origin, its foundation being attributed to Julius Cæsar, though nothing historical is recorded of it till the year 888, when the Emperor Arnold, in order to protect the country from the predatory inroads of the Normans, built in the plain of Louvain, a castle which has been erroneously denominated "*Cæsar's Castle*," and where the dukes of Brabant formerly resided; the ruins are still extant. In the fourteenth century, Louvain was a large, populous, and rich city, containing one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and the manufacture of woollen stuffs was so extensive that it reckoned four thousand establishments connected with that trade alone. In 1426, John I., Duke of Brabant, founded an university, which became afterwards one of the most celebrated in Europe, and though suppressed by the French, was again re-established in 1817, but abolished in 1829, by the king, and formed one of the exciting causes which led to the revolution of 1830. There is now a *catholic* university which has several students, with a fine library, anatomical and physical museum, and botanical garden. Among the principal buildings is the town-hall, reckoned, and perhaps with truth, the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture that any country can boast,



and the attempt to convey its beauty to our readers reflects as much credit on the draughtsman as the artist who engraved it. It was built in 1439, and notwithstanding the ravages of time, exhibits indubitable traces of exquisite workmanship. The collegiate church of St. Peter, is a beautiful edifice, erected about the year 1010 ; the spire, which was five hundred and thirty-three feet in height, and considered by the people of Louvain the wonder of the world, was blown down in 1604. The interior contains much to attract attention ; as also the churches of St. Michael, St. Anthony, and St. Gertrude. The town carries on an extensive trade in beer, besides woollen stuffs and dimities, and in the various articles produced from the salt-works, sugar refineries, potteries, distilleries, and mills for crushing seed, &c.

In an easterly direction is Tirlemont, one of the towns of stoppage for passengers by the railroad to Liege. This ancient town contains nine thousand inhabitants, and is situated on the Geete, and by the indications remaining of the old enclosures of the place, it leaves no doubt of its having been very populous. The *Grande Place* is one of the largest squares in Belgium, and in which is situated the ancient building of the town-hall and the church of Notre Dame. The wool of Tirlemont is in great esteem, and the people are mostly engaged in its manufacture. We afterwards arrive at *Liege*, the capital of the ancient principality of that name. This large fine city is situated in a fertile valley at the junction of the Meuse with the river Ourthe, and surrounded



W. H. Bartlett

A. H. Payne

THE COURT OF THE PALACE OF THE PRINCE BISHOP OF LIÈGE
 COUR DU PALAIS DU EVEQUE DE LIÈGE
 THE BISHOPS PALACE OF LIÈGE



L I N G E .
 C E N T R E O F L I N K

by hills and meadows, as pourtrayed in the illustration ; it derives its name from the Latin word *Legio*, a Roman legion, having been defeated here by the *Eburi*, the ancient inhabitants of this district, during the sojourn of Julius Cæsar in Belgium. The bishops of Liege assumed from an early period considerable sovereignty over the people, and constantly endeavoured to keep in check the turbulent and refractory disposition of the inhabitants. Sir Walter Scott, in his admirable work of "Quentin Durward," has stamped in vivid colours the incidents attending the murder of the venerable bishop in his palace, during the reign of Louis XI. ; indeed "Quentin Durward" is more generally prized in France and Belgium, than most of the other productions of this eminent and celebrated author, owing to the historical fidelity with which he has drawn the leading personages of the time, and the truth and vigour with which he has delineated the manners and political views of the people. The river in traversing the town is divided into a variety of branches, which form several islands, connected by bridges, all varying in their style of construction ; and the banks are bordered by handsome quays. The ancient palace of the bishops is a building of considerable interest, and displays much architectural beauty. It comprises two square courts surrounded with galleries, under one of which are ranges of shops as here depicted ; the second court is now used as a court of justice.

The *place de la Comédie* affords a pleasing *coup d'œil* : in front we note the handsome façade of

the new theatre; on the right is the church of St. Martin and the abbey of St. Lawrence, and on the left the spire of St. Paul and the ancient church of St. Croix. The church of St. Paul is now the cathedral, and by the architectural grandeur of its exterior, and the exquisite arrangement of its interior decorations, merits the distinction. There were formerly thirty-two churches, but only eight escaped the frenzy and fanaticism of the French revolution. The university was founded in 1817, and is advancing in reputation. In the principal market place or grand square, is situated the town-hall, a heavy building erected during the last century; here are also seen three ancient fountains, but except Delcour's statue of the Virgin, which adorns the fountain of that name, and forms the principal object of the engraving, there is little beauty to be perceived in any of them. The population, which during the height of its episcopal wealth and prosperity numbered one hundred and twenty thousand, is now reduced to fifty-eight thousand. An extensive trade is carried on in coals, which are found in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood; there are also other mines and quarries, and numerous manufactories affording various articles of merchandize. From hence the tourist can proceed to the town of *Spa*, celebrated throughout Europe for its mineral springs, amounting to no less than sixteen in number, the most frequented of which is the *Pouhon*, in the centre of the town.

Instead, however, of advancing, we must now retrace our steps, directing our path towards



W. H. Bartlett

J. H. Goussier

FOUNTAINS OF LIÈGE.
 FONTAINES À LIÈGE. FONTAINEN TE LIEGE.





W. J. BARLES del.

HUY - RIVIER NIEUSE.

HUY SUR LA MEUSE

HUY AAN DE MAAS

A. H. PAYNE sculp.





W. L. Bartlett

A. H. Payne

ROCKS ON THE MEUSE.

ROCHERS SUR LA MEUSE.
ROUSEY AAN DE MAAS.

Namur; in doing which, we must pursue the course of the river Meuse, if we wish to enjoy the most picturesque scenery to be found in Belgium; scenery, which from its boldness and romantic character, is closely allied to some of the most enchanting spots which delight the tourist on the beautiful banks of the Rhine, between *Coblentz* and *Bingen*. Both banks of the river, as we journey towards the small town of Huy, afford highly picturesque points of view, sometimes the rocks assume grotesque shapes, at others the forms of crumbling walls and towers, and dilapidated castles, when nature in others seems to have mimicked the most fanciful ornaments of Gothic architecture. On reaching *Huy* we are charmed with the beauty of its situation, cradled amidst the mountains in a narrow but lovely valley. It is believed to have been founded by Antoninus Pius, and has been always considered a military point of importance, and has therefore been subjected to the capture of the different contending parties, who, for centuries in this country have disturbed the peaceful residence of the inhabitants. Owing to the circumscribed extent of the valley, the town has only two principal streets, one on each side of the stream, as described in the illustration. Advancing amidst this beautiful scenery, which the accompanying engraving will serve to illustrate, we wend our way to the ancient city of *Namur*, which is alluded to by Cæsar in his commentaries. It is built between two mountains, at the conflux of the Sambre and Meuse. *Namur* was

strongly fortified by Louis XIV, and remained in the possession of the French until 1695, when, after a siege of ten weeks, it surrendered to the allied forces, under William III. of England. After the establishment of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1815, the fortifications, particularly those of the citadel, which are viewed in the engraving, were repaired and rendered a frontier fortress of great importance, as a barrier against France; but, since 1830, owing to the amicable relationships between that kingdom and Belgium, it has not been deemed requisite to keep them up. From the citadel and ramparts, erected on one of the mountains commanding the town, extensive views are obtained over the fertile district, watered by the Meuse. The cathedral of St. Aubyn, built, it is said, after St. Peter's, at Rome, has a fine portico, supported by Corinthian pillars, the capitals of which are elaborately ornamented: the cupola is two hundred and forty feet in height. The Jesuits' Church is also highly ornamented, and the roof, nave, and flooring composed of different marbles, while the confessionals are of wood exquisitely carved. The government-house was formerly the bishop's palace, built in 1725, by an Englishman, named Strickland. In the neighbourhood are quarries of black, red, and grey marble, and lime and free-stone. The city is connected with the opposite banks of the Meuse, by a handsome stone bridge, of nine arches, a view of which is annexed; and also the general view of Namur, taken a short distance from the city. Within three



THE CITADEL OF NAMUR
CITADELLE DE NAMUR.
V. C. VAN NAMEN





W. H. BARTLET

BRIDGE OVER THE MEUSE, NEAR NAMUR.

FROM SUIT LA MEUSE, PAYS DE NAMUR.

BRIG OF THE MAAS DICI NELLE







W. A. Barlett.

VUE DE LA VALLEE DE LA MEUSE, PRÈS DE NAMUR.
NAMEN EN DE VALLEI DER MAAS

miles is the remarkable hermitage of Mortagne, cut out of the solid rock. At Vedrin, about two miles distant, is a lead mine. The tourist, before returning to Brussels, ought to make a short detour, and visit the picturesque and ancient town of *Dinant* on the Meuse, and the grotto belonging to the neighbouring castle of Freyrs, which contains many natural curiosities.

On the road to Brussels, through Sombref, we reach Genappe, a small town situated on the Dyle; it was here that the Prussians overtook Napoleon's carriages on the night of the 10th of June. The environs are fertile and a rich mine of coal, the only one known in South Brabant, has been recently discovered at Bousval, a village about two miles distant; from hence we attain Brussels, by La Belle Alliance, and the plains of Waterloo, which are more fully described in alluding to the "plains of Waterloo."

We now arrive at BRUSSELS, the metropolis of Belgium, and formerly the capital of the duchy of Brabant, and the seat of government of the Austrian Netherlands. Authorities are at variance as to the etymology of the name; but those most entitled to credit, assert that it is derived from *Broussailles* signifying the *brambles* which covered the spot where the city now stands, the ground once composing part of the vast forest of Soignies. Little doubt, however, exists, that the original site was on the isle of St. Géry, formed by the river Senne, the place receiving its appellation from the Bishop of Cambray, who, in the seventh century, preached the gospel

here. At an early period bridges were constructed over the branches of the Senne, and the inhabitants about the year 900, raised a fortress at Borghval for the protection of the infant town, when, in 1044, having attained the rank of a city, it was surrounded with a wall, by Lambert Balderic, Count of Louvain, which had six gates, and was flanked with seven towers.

Brussels, from the earliest history of the Netherlands having constituted one of the chief cities, has consequently maintained a prominent position in all the eventful changes experienced by the country, and which have been more particularly alluded to in the historical portion of the present volume; we shall, therefore, without further digression, at once proceed briefly to narrate its present characteristics, and note the principal objects meriting attention.

The river Senne, which traverses the city of Brussels, waters a delightful valley enclosed by fertile heights, which, sloping gently towards the river on one side, and uniting with the adjacent hills on the other, form altogether a beautifully diversified scene of hill and dale, intersected by rivulets, in the centre of which stands BRUSSELS, partly on the side of a rising ground. Viewed from the west, the city looks like a magnificent amphitheatre, and is surpassed by few cities in beauty of situation. It has attracted visitors from all nations, not more by the cheapness of provisions than the urbanity of its inhabitants; and among the numerous foreigners resorting to it, the English seem to have made it their chosen residence, being met with in such numbers, that the city has almost the appearance of a British colony.





W. H. Barden del.

A. H. Payne, sculp.

TOWN HALL, BRUSSELS.

LA MAISON DE VILLE À BRUXELLES

STADHUIS TE BRUSSEL

London: Geo. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.





J. Bartel.

GRAND PLACE, BRUSSELS.
PLACE DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE, BRUXELLES
DE GROOTE MARKT TE BRUSSEL

A. H. Payne.

The city is divided into the upper and lower towns : in the former the atmosphere is milder and drier, and diseases less frequent, than in the latter ; and though on the aggregate the city is reckoned healthy, yet it is remarked that epidemic maladies generally originate in the lower town : the temperature, compared with that of London, is warmer in summer, and colder in winter. The population exceeds one hundred thousand, but subject to much fluctuation, owing to the constant egress and ingress of foreigners, who are calculated to average seven hundred per month. There are fourteen thousand houses, which are abundantly supplied with water from twenty-nine fountains and ninety pumps. Many of the streets are wide, but their general effect is much impaired by their being formed on unequal ground, though many of the houses are handsomely built, and ornamented with Ionic and other columns. There are several fine squares, among which the *Grande Place*, or *Place de la Regence*, delineated in the annexed plate, first attracts observation, not only from its antique architectural beauty, but also the historical recollections with which it is connected. On one side stands the hotel de ville, or town-hall, an engraving of which is here given ; and though presenting a very irregular appearance, yet it is one of the most curious and beautiful Gothic edifices in Belgium. The building was commenced in the year 1401, but not completed till forty-one years afterwards. It is of the Lombardo-Gothic style of architecture, surmounted with a bold and elegant tower, three hundred and sixty-four feet high, open throughout to the summit, on which is

placed a colossal figure of St. Michael, the patron saint of the city, treading a dragon under foot. The apartments in the interior are spacious and lofty, and many of them ornamented with paintings and tapestry. Opposite the town-hall is the ancient Gothic building called *brood-huis*, or *maison du roi*, erected about the year 1000, and employed as a town-hall till 1466, since which it became dilapidated, and in 1618, the present edifice was erected. In the *place de la Monnaie* is the spacious structure of the mint, and also the theatre, a handsome Ionic building, capable of containing an audience amounting to one thousand eight hundred. The *Place Royale*, which serves as a *place d'armes*, is situated near the park and the finest square in Brussels. The king's palace occupies a station at the northern extremity of the park, and was reconstructed on the site of the ancient heraldic chamber, from a plan by M. Suys, and finished in the short space of nine months. The building, though extensive, excites little admiration from its architectural beauty; the interior, which may be visited whenever the royal family are absent, affords many attractive and interesting objects. The park which adjoins the palace is justly esteemed one of the most agreeable promenades on the continent. It comprises about fourteen acres, tastefully laid out in walks, sheltered with rich foliage, and ornamented with marble groups and statues. The avenue fronting the royal residence is decorated with statues of the twelve Cæsars, and contains also a basin, from which, on festival days, a jet d'eaux is raised to the height of fifteen feet:



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PARC ET PALAIS DE BRUXELLES. A. J. BRUSSELS.

PARC ET PALAIS DE BRUXELLES.

HEET PARK THE ARMSSEY







W. H. Berlet.

H. W. 1871.

BOTANIC GARDEN BRUSSELS.
JARDIN BOTANIQUE BRUXELLES
DE KRUIDTUIN TE BRUSSEL

from this spot the present view is taken. Looking westward, a beautiful prospect presents itself of the city, beyond which the eye loses its sight in the shadowy tints of the country stretching beyond the Ninove Gate. Not far distant from the southern extremity of the park is the botanical garden, which is delineated in the engraving, and in beauty of situation is scarcely equalled by any similar establishment, except perhaps that at Pappelsdorf, at Bonn; the garden is also embellished with several fountains which are constantly playing, and give life and freshness to the scene.

The *palais de la nation* is situated in the Rue de Brabant, and the elegant front of the building forms an admirable termination to the view from the centre of the park: since its completion in 1783, it has been appropriated to different public services, but is now set apart for the meetings of the two chambers of congress.

The *palais du prince héréditaire* was erected in the year 1820, the period when the former residence of the prince was destroyed by fire. It is a handsome edifice, and the decorations and furniture of the interior are rich and elegant: it contains some fine pictures of the Italian and Flemish Schools.

The *palais de justice* presents a noble exterior, worthy the destination of the building.

Brussels is divided into four *arrondissements*, each of which has its principal church, with one or more chapels of ease. The collegiate church of St. Michael and *St. Gudule*, but known generally by the latter appellation, is a noble Gothic building, as beautiful

as it is regular in its construction. The interior abounds with monuments, pictures, and painted windows; its erection was commenced by Lambert, count of Louvain, in 1010, but not completed till 1273. The principal entrance is approached by thirty steps, leading to a spacious and elevated front, with two large square towers of a very imposing appearance, as represented in the illustration. The edifice is in the shape of a cross, having three aisles, with a pyramidical tower rising from the transept. The beautiful pulpit, made of oak, elaborately carved, stands nearly in the middle of the nave, and is an object of considerable attraction, and forms the principal subject in the foreground of the illustration of the interior of the cathedral. It was executed by Verbruggen in 1699, and is an admirable and interesting monument of art, as well from the excellent state of its preservation as from the singularly beautiful style of its design and execution. The *Church of Caudenberg*, which is dependent on St. Gudule's, and dedicated to *St. James*, is also a majestic building; it was finished in 1785: the interior is remarkable for the chasteness and simplicity of its architectural arrangement. *St. Nicholas*, which is also dependent on St. Gudule's, is a Gothic edifice, without much regularity, but contains many valuable pictures. *Notre Dame de la Chapelle* was founded in 1134, *Notre Dame des Victoire* in 1288, both are well worthy inspection. *St. Catharine's* church was originally built at an early period, but the present structure was not erected till towards the close of the fourteenth century; the edifice is large, and contains



W. H. Payne

A. H. Payne

THE CHURCH OF ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS

(THE CAROLAN MASQUERADE)

BOULEVARD DE ST. GUDULE A BRUXELLES DE ST. GUDULE ET DE ST. GUDULE

London: The Office of the Illustrated London News





W. J. BARLOW

A. H. PAYNE

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST GUDULE, BRUSSELS.
 INTÉRIEUR DE L'ÉGLISE DE ST GODEFROY À BRUXELLES. DE ST GUDULA KARE VAN BENNEN

LONDON: Geo Virtue 26 Ivy Lane.



some fine paintings: *Notre Dame de Bon Secours* is a handsome chapel of ease to the latter church. *Notre Dame Finis Terræ*, or *Finisterre*, so named from the inscription over the portico — *Laudabunt Eum Fines Terræ*; “*The ends of the earth shall praise him*,” and though not the most spacious, is one of the handsomest sacred edifices in Brussels: it was built in 1618, but did not till lately assume its present appearance. *St. Augustin’s*, erected in 1642, on the site of a religious house, which existed as early as 1300: the organ is much admired. The *Chapelle de l’ancienne Cour*, the ancient palace of the governors of the Netherlands, is now appropriated to the Lutherans; besides which, there are the churches of *St. Ann*, *Chapelle de Salazar*, and *St. Magdalen*. The Jews also have a synagogue, with a school for the education of Israelitish children. The chief convent, the *Grand Béguinage*, belongs to an order of nuns peculiar to Flanders, where they have existed since the eleventh century: they make no vow, except that of chastity, and are at liberty to quit their order and marry, being also permitted to receive visitors in the convent, and to go out alone. The ancient *Palais de la Cour*, formerly the residence of the governors-general of the Pays-Bas, being burnt, has been rebuilt, and is known now as the *Palais des Beaux Arts*, and contains the museum and library, besides a college, where lectures on various branches of literature and science are delivered gratis. There are likewise numerous societies for the promotion of the arts, belles lettres, science, and commerce, and several excellent schools. The principal hotels are

the Bellevue, Europe, and Flanders, situated in the Place Royale.

The *boulevards* or ramparts of the city form a range of delightful drives and promenades, as here depicted, which are daily frequented by the *beau monde*, and during the summer evenings, by the honest but humble artizan, who gladly seeks a temporary relief from the heated atmosphere of the city, or impure air of the confined locality where he is obliged to labour, to enjoy for a brief space the cool refreshing shades of the stately trees, that border the canals and neighbouring meads. The *Allée Verte* is another favourite resort, the shadowy foliage of its avenues extending along the Willebroeck Canal; from hence, as well as the boulevards, highly picturesque and pleasing views are obtained of the city and environs. Brussels is entered by nine gates, which are principally named from the roads from whence they have ingress; as the gate of Namur, Hal, Anderlecht leading from Paris, Ninove, Flanders leading from Ghent, Rivage, Porte d'Anvers, Schaerbeek, and Louvain, the two latter conducting from all parts of Germany.

The palace of Laeken is a short distance from Brussels, and was intended as a country residence for the Austrian governors of the Netherlands. It was built in 1782 by the Archduke Albert of Saxe Tessen, after his own designs, and has now become the summer palace of his present majesty, king Leopold; it occupies a charming situation in the pleasant village of Laeken, and commands some delightful prospects of the city and neighbouring country, one of which forms the subject



J. Serbelli

W. H. Bartlett

THE VILLA OF THE MEDICI

IN THE VALLEY OF THE ARNO







W H Bartlett.

J. Rogers

BRUSSELS, FROM LAEKEN.

BRUXELLES IRIS DU COY^{te} DE LAEKEN.

BRUSSELS VAN LACKEN.

of the illustration. The exterior presents a handsome and spacious front, and the interior is elegantly decorated and furnished; the grounds and gardens possess a grand cascade, and several other objects of interest.

The native industry of the inhabitants, excited by their proximity to the capital, has caused the neighbouring districts to be brought into a high state of cultivation; and being favoured by the hand of nature with many spots of picturesque beauty, the different excursions to the numerous villages and hamlets which are studded round the vicinity, afford a varied succession of drives and walks, accompanied with more than usual pleasure and gratification; but notwithstanding the different sources of amusement resulting from these visits; the *plains of Waterloo* still maintain a paramount attraction to all classes of foreigners, but more especially the English, who cannot refrain from contemplating with a mournful triumph, fields which have been deeply imbued with the life-springs of so many of their gallant countrymen. Before reaching the famed site of the battle, we pass through the village of Ixelles, situated in a pretty vale intersected with footpaths: the road then continues through the celebrated forest of Soignies abounding with fine majestic trees, and on emerging from its sombre defiles we arrive directly at *Waterloo*; the village contains little of interest, except the small, but elegant church, surmounted with a handsome dome containing several monumental tablets to the memory of those heroes who sacrificed their lives in defence of the liberty of Europe. In this village the

Duke of Wellington established his head quarters, on the seventeenth of June, 1815. The *chaussée* conducting across the plains is here portrayed with commemorative monuments on either side of the road. About a mile beyond Waterloo is the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, when, leaving the road to Nivelles on the right, and proceeding in the direction of Genappe and Charleroi, we arrive at the farm of *Mont St. Jean*, which was immediately in the centre of the British line. Advancing to Charleroi we reach the farm and hamlet of *La Belle Alliance*, where Blucher and Wellington met the evening of the day of battle. *La Haye Sainte* which was the seat of a dreadful carnage, is seen passing from *Mont St. Jean* to *La Belle Alliance* on the Genappe road, and was in the left centre of the British position, and a little in advance of the spot where stood the *Wellington* tree; the possession of the farm-house of *Hougoumont* was also desperately contested, and is situated about a mile to the right of La Haye Sainte coming from Waterloo. It would be quite superfluous, the attempt of giving even a slight sketch of the eventful details of this battle, when there are so many graphic descriptions now extant, minutely portraying in vivid colours the momentous actions of that triumphant day; but, perhaps, few narratives surpass in the power and accuracy of their description, the account given by Sir Walter Scott, in "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk."

We must conclude our hasty view of Brussels, with merely naming the principal villages and hamlets in its vicinity, which possess the greatest interest



W. H. Barden, col.

A. H. Payne sculp.

ROAD ACROSS THE PLAIN OF WATERLOO.

ROUË QUI TRAVERSE LA PLAIN DE WATERLOO

SLACVELD VAN WATERLOO



either from local objects or adjacent scenery, as *Anderlecht*, *Averghem*, *Boisfort*, the forest of *La Chambre*, *Dilighem*, *Etterbeek*, *Fôret*, *Helmet*, comprising the extensive plain of *Mont Plaisir*, where the race course is formed, *Koekelberg*, *Molenbeek*, *Schaerbeek*, *St. Josse-ten-Noode*, *Stalle and Uccle*, *Trois Fontaines*, *Vilvorde*, or the ancient *Vilford*, considered at one time an impregnable fortress, *Woluwe with Saventhem*, and *Yssche*, or *Over-Yssche*.

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MAP OF HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.





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The history of topography
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